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ISSUES & EVENTS

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The names and places mentioned below have been changed to protect the guilty. Beyond that, the story has substance.

Charles Board edits the nationally-known weekly porno paper *Punch*, based in Toronto. Of special interest to Sir George is the fact that Charles is one of the University's proud sons. Charles, a recent graduate, started in legitimate journalism; but later, after a stint of unemployment, went on to work in public relations for an industrial appliance firm.

Like many in the porno trade, Charles is using it as a stepping stone to better things, hoping to one day begin serious writing. For the time being, though, his lot consists of touting lesbianism "after hubby goes to bed after a long day at the office", teenage sex and incest.

"But the hours are flexible," Charles Board says, "nobody is looking over your shoulder - you're simply expected to put out a paper every week." The pay, according to Board, is better than average, with a solid starting salary of around \$125 a week.

"People have varying reactions to my working at it," he says. "Some think it's very titillating, though my mother was a little upset to hear about it."

But sex pays, according to the Toronto editor. "I would say that if *Issues & Events* went porno tomorrow in a university community of roughly 17,000, your circulation would be around 35,000, because a lot of people would probably want to take an extra copy home," Board predicts. "I don't think the field of pornographic material is at all limited in a university."

Board figures he's selling an honest product. "We never try to hide the content of our papers - people know before they buy them and they buy for that reason specifically." The readership ranges, Board suggests, from the handicapped to youngsters and men having marriage problems. "They find our publications useful."

The basic problem in the trade comes from what Board calls "the moral ambiguity of America" though he's speaking in a broader sense than the man who coined the phrase - Paul Goodman. "Obscenity," snaps Board, "is constantly being redefined by the distributor, the politician and so on - there's no clear cut way of knowing when one is crossing the line and as a result it's a daily problem of knowing when and where our papers will be seized."

"This plagues us, day in and day out," Board says. "Now we consider that we have totally clean papers - there's no

Confessions of a Porno Peddler

**Ex-Georgian and head of a national
paper talks straight
about his trade**



violence, which I find personally obscene."

Board prefers the term "service" to "product" when talking about his paper. "We provide fantasy because that's what the people want - no one wants to know the truth. And I don't see anything wrong with that."

Board explains that there are a slew of good stand-by items which when used judiciously on the covers can keep up a bristling circulation at a quarter a crack. These include lesbianism, incest and the perennial favourite, the peeping tom. "This kind of paper used to be much more grisly," editor Board reminds us. "There used to be a lot of rape, with a lot of sexual crime and deviation, rather than sex in itself. Stories were largely about criminals."

"The whole link between sex and crime seems to be decreasing as younger people come into the market. Most of our readers, though, are of little education, some as low as grade three and four."

The volume of the mail he gets is considerable and varied. Some correspondents speak frankly of sexual problems, others are seeking mates, still others, medical advice - general and sexual. "There's a whole suppressed tide of sexual desire in the United States (his major market) because no one dares admit to his neighbour that he has certain desires, whatever they may be," Board says. All the letters in one way or another eventually end up in the waste basket.

While the male market predominates, Board says that there seems to be a surprising number of women readers. Board suggests that women's pornography hasn't generally proliferated in the way that men's magazines and papers have because, as he says, "women seem less prurient about sex - they seem to see sex as part of a whole emotional experience rather than what can be for a man an experience on a biological level."

Board speaks with a quiet trace of pride when he compares *Punch* to others in the field. "It's more punchy than the others."

The layout and printing quality is superior," he says, "the amount of thought and discussion that goes into the headlines and selection of story and photo material is superior. The standard of writing is superior to most other publications."

Photo selection shows Board's very personal stamp. Referring to himself, he says, "The editor of this particular paper is a nylon freak!" There's a philosophical tone to his words: "The age of pantyhose is to him what the dark ages must have been to the intellectuals; it was a time to think about the past rather than plan for the future."

But generally speaking, Board feels that *Punch* is going to a sufficiently broad market. "If you aim at the middle of the road market, you're always going to have a larger readership because the moment you start specialising the market gets smaller. I've avoided masochism, sexual violence and so on. I've kept the far-out deviations to a minimum," he says.

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University Council

Parles-moé pas de non-credit



French Canadian students coming to Sir George no longer have to prove their English language proficiency or sit through the non-credit English 200 requirement.

Instead, a voluntary diagnostic testing service is to be offered, with a non-credit course available for those who wish to improve their English.

So ruled University Council at its March 24 meeting.

The recommendation came from the University Curriculum Coordinating Committee, prompted by a *Le Devoir* report that Sir George was the only Quebec university with special language requirements for French Canadians. The UCCC proposal will not apply to foreign students whose first language is other than English and who might find themselves "in dire straits should they be unable to cope with their studies through lack of competence in English."

But, the recommendation continued, "in the case of Canadian students, it would appear that the student should take the responsibility for being able to take courses in an institution where the language of instruction is English. At the same time, it is fitting that the University should provide both a diagnostic testing service and remedial courses as a service to those students feeling the need for them."

Professor Anne Stokes, in charge of the remedial program, argued for retention of the proficiency test. This, she said, would lead to more efficient registration, and reveal to all the university's concern for the welfare of its non-English students. She also wanted full credit to be given for

English 200, predicting that antipathy to the course would disappear once it carried credit.

But Council felt that this was an odd stance at a time when French Canadians hardly need *in loco parentis* protection from themselves. "It is a moral responsibility that we are dropping just because everyone else has," said Professor Stokes. UCCC will investigate her proposal that English 200 carry full credit.

No such impassioned debate ensued over other Council business. It was announced that Wynne Francis would not seek a second term as assistant dean of Arts (priorities), and that Muriel Armstrong has been named to the position for three years effective June 1.

Science gained approval to offer four special development courses for high school teachers of physics and math.

Engineering will continue to admit fourth year Loyola students to fifth year, waiving the normal resident requirement.

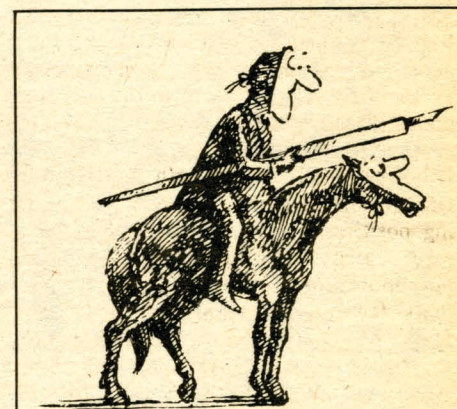
And January entry to both day and evening divisions will be on the books for 1974 (ad hoc January 1973) because of the increasing number of CEGEP December graduates.

Pounds Stirling

Mr. Geoff Stirling, like so many others, has merely discovered a new way

of making a buck out of a new, previously untapped, market.

Like Abbie Hoffman, John Lennon and people of that genre, Mr. Stirling and his radio station have exploited the formula of defecating on the establishment



Letters

(i.e. competition) and then bankrolling their personal lives with the profits derived from pawning beads (books, radio waves, etc.) to the new natives who are all too willing to swallow phoney truth laxatives.

Any radio station, or media for that matter, which articulates its philosophy by having silent-outs during the Amchitka blast, followed one hour later by a Gulf Oil ad, must be suspect.

Wayne S. Gray

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One of the paradoxes of the trade is that *Playboy* and magazines of this type are permitted to have full shots of women while *Punch* and its stable mates have to steer clear of showing pubic hair. "We have to have more propriety than the magazines," he says, "because the magazines are considered to have redeeming social content."

The emergence of the skin flick and its more daring cousin of 1972 doesn't, Board thinks, threaten his livelihood. In fact he sees them as a possible boon to the industry because the more people see this sort of film the more the people are likely to want something to bring home with them. "And they can't bring home the movie," he grins.

Libel suits are not problems which *Punch* has to contend with, it seems, largely because they're careful to fudge on clearly identifying people and organizations. "ARMY USES SEX TO LURE RECRUITS" is never tagged as being either U.S. or Canadian. Even if *Punch* was caught out on slipping in a name, the complainant would still have to prove *Punch's* malicious intent, a hard thing to prove in an entertainment medium. "We think sexual orgies are great," he says, "we don't condemn anyone for them."

"I've heard many people object to the fact that a lot of people believe what they see in our paper," Board continued.



"But then there are a lot of people who believe what Richard Nixon says, there are a lot of people who believe what *Time* says. People seem to believe only what they want to believe. I don't believe that people in the business of publishing truth have a very wide following."

It any case, Board believes that there is nothing in his paper that couldn't happen and, he offers, that doesn't happen. "It's simply a matter of drawing everything together that we know is going on and rearrange and paste-up."

The paper, certainly by legitimate standards, works on a shoestring, with photos coming from outside sources, occasionally supplemented by freelance art work bought from local artists if the price is right. Staff for a 20 or 24 - page tabloid usually runs from four to five. One interesting point is that this paper is part of a larger group of papers so there tends to be a central production team and photo file which Board studies for a half day a week before writing headlines and handing out story assignments with his own story outlines to his staff writers.

The one bit of straight journalism in *Punch* is the medical advice column, which despite being written in the racy style of the paper is, editor Board maintains, information extracted from medical sources. "For instance when we

talk about venereal disease, we do a clinical description of all the diseases but we use a more punchy kind of language than you would find in "Grey's Anatomy."

While hawking porno may be fun for a time, there always comes that moment when you can no longer stomach what you're doing. "It'll hit me suddenly one day," Board admits.

"Behind every pornographic paper stands an aspiring serious newspaper publisher," the *Punch* editor confides. Some use pornography, he explained, as a springboard to build up circulation for what the publisher eventually wants to turn into a serious paper. Some use it as a base to build up a big enough bank roll to start out fresh. A variant of the switch tactic was recently done at the American *National Inquirer*, once a popular sex and crime weekly which turned to legitimate reporting and has built up an increasingly good reputation for its consumer reporting.

The 'get respectable quick' approach was tried with little success by Montreal's Joe Azaria, no small pretender to Fleet Street. He dropped his *Midnight* holdings to start the *Sunday Express* and for a brief time the *Daily Express* whose only distinction amounted to supplying the joke of the week to various CBC radio press reviews.

If Montreal is to have a decent amount of park space by the year 2000, the city will have to move fast. Real fast. "... it is apparent," the report says, "that over the next 32 years (we're now down to 28 since the report was made) the region of Montreal will have to provide some 75,000 - 100,000 additional acres of regional parks and local municipalities will have to provide about 23,000 additional acres of district and neighbourhood parks." The region as a whole has only about 4,000 acres at the moment.

Compared with other North American cities, Montreal is already in a poor starting position to meet the challenge. In all three categories of parks which the report marks out - *regional* (outside Montreal), *large urban* parks (Mt. Royal, St. Helen's Is.) and *district* (Dominion Square) - Montreal is behind 14 other North American cities on the eastern seaboard and the region as a whole is leagues behind such centers as New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Toronto and Boston in per capita park area.

In all cases the report blames lack of coordination and planning at a number of levels, the usurping of available sites for either private or government development and generally, the lack of imagination on the part of the governing agencies.

The report bases its claims as to parkland needs on several factors, including income levels, age groups, the amount of free time available, access to park space and population density.

Income is a crucial factor, the report finds. "It is predicted that, in Montreal, the standard of living will more than double" by the year 2000, while the work week will go down to 30 hours and if current trends continue, the greater (regional) population will rise to seven million.

The net result of all this will be that general park activity will rise by 400 percent to 500 percent, and this in addition to there not being enough facilities to meet existing (1972) demands.

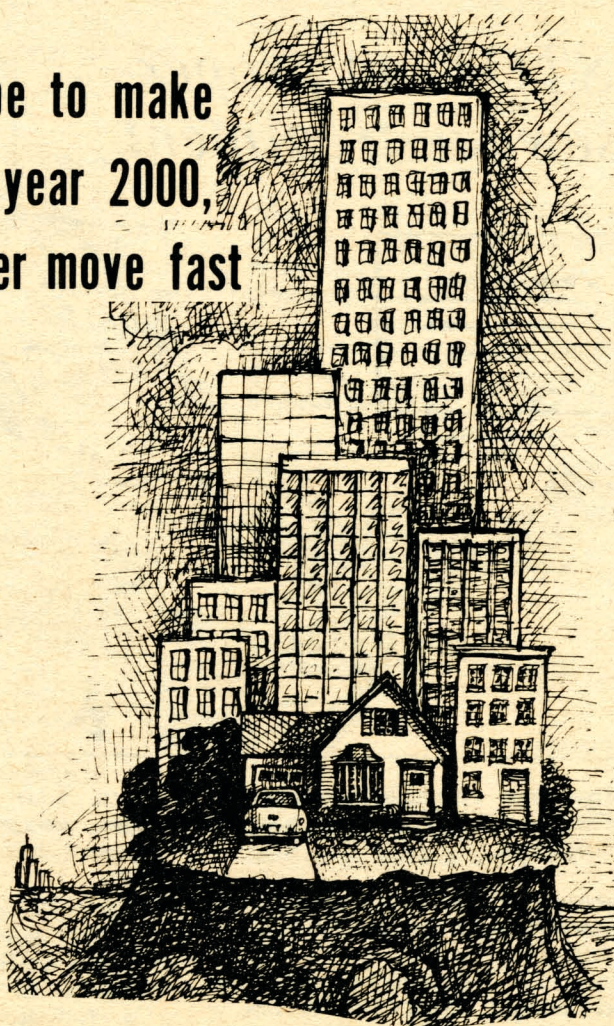
Existing planning activities are, the report suggests, inadequate, unsophisticated and uncoordinated, (through the report predates the recently formed Montreal Urban Community organization). It says that the Service d'Urbanisme of the City of Montreal has attempted initial inventories and has discussed frameworks within which regional planning should be conceived but, the report says, "many local municipalities attack the problem in a half-hearted way, while others virtually ignore it."

The provincial government has only given its attention to what the report calls "a specific kind of regional park."

The report recommends that action be taken now, in first planning and coordinating development plans, followed by concerted development-selecting, acquiring and developing sites before, as the report says, "the potential is lost entirely".

Parkland Report

If we hope to make it to the year 2000, we'd better move fast



The following is a summary of notes abstracted from a never before released report to the Urban Affairs minister, issued by the Montreal Parks and Playgrounds Association three years ago. The report states the city of Montreal is in desperate need of parkland already and if moves are not made in the next few years, Montreal will be left with little parkland by the year 2000. The report was given in secret, to avoid possible land speculation, to the Municipal Affairs minister in the Union Nationale government but remained untouched since the election of Liberal government shortly after. Because land prices have reached an all time low, the Parks Association hopes to create interest in the report to have government develop a comprehensive parks policy and begin moving on land acquisition.

The Montreal Parks and Playgrounds Association asks that four recommendations be seriously considered by the government: one, that the so far disparate groups of conservationists, planners and those with park and recreational interests be encouraged to form a broad coalition; two, that the parks be developed for as wide a range of purposes as possible; three, that parks be fully integrated with overall land use, housing and transport planning and finally, that greater research be conducted into site potentials and population demand.

Because no single parks policy can serve the entire region of Montreal, especially by the year 2000, the report recommends that policy making should be approached from three complementary angles: the three considerations should be, the report says, grouped around one, the type of land being used; two, the type of park being developed (regional, large urban or district); and the type of clientele being served.

The report delineates five areas of legal concern, covering the acquisition and development of park space: first, the most commonly used - full purchase of the land; second, acquisition of usage rights during particular seasons (farmland in summer used for parkland during the winter); third, regulatory controls of the community (zoning and development regulation); fourth, cooperation of private enterprise, either by gifts to the community or comprehensive private development and finally, nationalization of all private land as in the U.K.

The report suggests that of all the possible administrative structures, the most feasible is a regional park authority, large enough to overcome problems of municipal factionalism but small enough to recognize the requirements of a reasonably large area, the park authority entrusted with the power of planning, coordination and acquisition of park lands.

The report ends with a summary of various financing possibilities for a park system, ranging from government subsidies to private donations and special bond issues and through the current revenue system (taxes, user costs and special revenues).

The urgency of it all

Stabbing at a recent copy of the *North Shore News*, the man was saying, "look, you have half of the front page devoted to the needs of parkland and playground areas!"

The guy attached to the stabbing hand is Ted Fisher, president of the relatively old but unknown Montreal Parks and Playgrounds Association, a Red Feather agency. Its purpose is to synthesize all existing information, gathered from its own sources and other 'green space' groups in the region of Montreal, like the East End's "Une Fleuve, Un Parc" and Green Spaces, and to act as a general park 'watchdog'.

Readers may remember the Mayor feasting his eyes on St Helen's Island as the pivotal construction point of Expo 67, just long enough for the Montreal parks group to move in and, through long months of public crusading, save the park site. From time to time, the group has acted as a watchdog to prevent 'slum-rise' developments looming large and ugly on the slopes of Mount Royal.

"But up till now," Fisher says, "there hasn't been any central repository of information. That's because we've been delinquent as an organization". He says that without, as he says, too much shame, because since the association became an agency of the Red Feather group, they've had little, and lately no money to operate with.

Before things went financially sour, the welfare federation provided the group with a director and a staff, largely put to the task of developing and running parks and playgrounds. "And we did this so effectively, we put ourselves out of business," says president Fisher, looking at the larger "watch-dog role" of the association.

But for all that, the association's efforts moved the city of Montreal to develop "one of the greatest parks departments in North America", according to Fisher.

Best as the department used to be, he says they're beginning to slip back a bit, particularly in the playground end of things. "You have,"

he continues, "playleaders and organizers who are totally unilingual, for example." The great lack of space, particularly in the east end, though, is the crucial thing.

But for the last three years, the Association's active role pretty well came to a standstill. The Red Feather has had to devote all its resources to meeting the increasingly desperate needs of feeding people, and the less immediately demanding requirement of space has been pushed aside.

In what Fisher calls the association's "last gasp", they produced a report (see above) three years ago which hopefully, he says, will become a handbook for municipal councillors to think and act parks. The report is in two parts, the first outlining the various resources that Montreal has and the second part devoted to devices, both administrative and legal, that the city can take to augment existing parkland.

"For instance," Fisher says, "there are lots of things you can

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Have you ever wondered why we cannot swim in the water surrounding Montreal?

Montreal pours 300 to 500 MILLION GALLONS PER DAY of raw sewage into these waters. Only 6% to 8% of this receives any treatment. See SEWAGE TREATMENT MAP for illustration of existing sewage treatment plants and raw sewage outlets.

In August 1971, following a directive from the Quebec Water Board, the Montreal Urban Community Council allocated \$300 million for the construction of a sewage treatment system for the Island of Montreal.

Before discussing this situation, it is well to become familiar with the terms used in this report.

1. B.O.D. - Biochemical Oxygen Demand

Raw, untreated sewage contributes a large amount of organic matter to the water. (Organic matter being human sewage, wood, paper, organic chemicals, decaying matter etc.) Most organic matter can be broken down by bacteria of decay. This process uses oxygen. The more organic waste in the water, the greater the amount of oxygen needed to break it down. Biochemical oxygen demand is the standard measure of the organic pollution of water.

2. Wastes

a) Insoluble wastes - these are insoluble items such as wood, paper, plastic, tin cans, glass etc. which often are carried along in sewage waters. Some of these wastes are organic wastes (i.e. wood, paper) some are inorganic (metals, glass). The removal of organic insoluble wastes from water reduces the oxygen demand as these organic wastes would otherwise be broken down by bacteria, which requires oxygen.

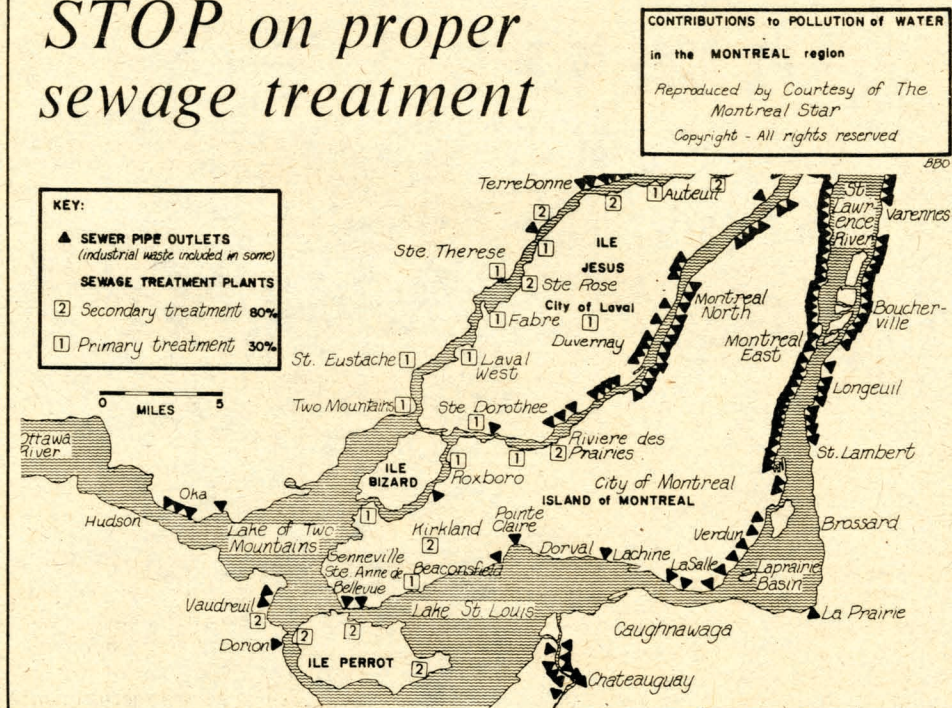
b) Soluble wastes - many pollutants are soluble in water and are therefore dispersed in the water. Phosphates from detergents, for example, are present in sewage but are dissolved in the water.

3. Eutrophication - Greek: Eu - well, trophic - nourished

This is the term used to describe the aging process of a lake or river. Lakes are classified as follows:

What garbage could mean to you

STOP on proper sewage treatment



oligotrophic - supporting little algae (plant) growth, has good oxygen supply, crystal clear

mesotrophic - moderate plant growth, moderate oxygen supply

eutrophic - excessive plant growth, poor oxygen supply, dirty because of algae growth and decay.

Eutrophication is the term used to denote aging of a body of water from oligotrophic to eutrophic.

Eutrophication is caused by the overfertilization of water plant life (algae) when excess amounts of nutrients or fertilizers enter the lake. Phosphates and nitrates are used on lawns to fertilize grass. When these substances enter a body of water they act in a similar way to promote the growth of plant life. Phosphate and nitrate are present in small amounts in an oligotrophic lake due to the decaying of dead plants and animals. In mesotrophic or polluted lakes excessive amounts of these chemicals may come

from other sources - industrial pollution, sewage, detergents, run off from ground fertilizer, run off from farm lands etc.

An important aspect of eutrophication is the decreased oxygen supply level. Algae require oxygen in their decomposition or decaying process. Oxygen is also needed to support water animal life. A lessened oxygen supply results in changes in the type of plant and animal growth in the lake. Some plants and animals (algae, snails, catfish) require less oxygen - these plants and animals are considered lower forms of life. The higher forms - (trout, perch, etc.) require more oxygen.

4. Primary sewage treatment

This form of treatment is concerned mainly with the removal of insoluble, solid items from raw sewage.

Several different processes may be used:

a) grinding and screening - Sewage received in the plant passes through bar

screens and shredders to remove large objects and reduce smaller particles to a size suitable for handling.

b) sedimentation - The sewage is held in large basins or settling tanks. Fine solids which were not removed during a) above settle to the bottom of these basins. This process usually takes two hours.

Primary treatment results in the removal of approximately 60% of the insoluble matter and a reduction of 35% of the B.O.D.

"Primary" sewage treatment might be better termed "primitive" sewage treatment, because all it does is remove the more obvious, larger pieces of insoluble matter. The smaller particles, i.e. those that will not settle out in approximately two hours, are passed on to the river or lake to settle out more slowly over a wide area. In addition, most of the oxygen consuming substances and almost all the nutrients are passed on.

5. Secondary treatment

This form of treatment is concerned with the removal of dissolved and very finely divided waste material present in the sewage following primary treatment.

With secondary treatment, a biological system is employed using cultivated micro-organisms or bacteria to purify the sewage. The organic wastes are converted to inorganic products.

Several different processes may be used.

a) Trickling filter - Sewage water (free from solids eliminated in the primary treatment process) is sprayed over rock beds where bacteria grow. The rate of flow through the rock beds is slow, and the bacteria have time to digest some of the pollutants present in the sewage water.

This type of treatment is relatively cheap to use and maintain. It requires a greater land area than the activated sludge process.

b) Activated sludge - In this process the bacteria are grown in large particles and suspended in sewage by violent air agitation or mixing. The bacteria are brought into close contact with their food source (sewage) and oxygen (air). Most of the dissolved waste materials are converted to carbon dioxide gas (CO₂) or become attached to the particles of sludge.

The biologically treated sewage water usually is placed in another settling tank

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continued

do that don't cost any money. You can have 'easements,' for the sake of argument, footpaths to go across farmers' land (in the outlying areas of Montreal) so that people have access to routes through private land without being shot at by the local farmers."

Fisher points out that easements have been established along the Niagara Escarpment and that there has been the Long Trail in Vermont which has been in existence for a fair length of time. "But the point of all this is that you need to have someone set up to do this and it has to be organized on a regional level."

The report that Fisher claims is the first to really attempt to pull together all the existing information on Montreal parkland resources and needs was done by two individuals

- one a teacher, the other a student - at the University of Montreal's Institute of Urban Studies. They were supported by an advisory group made up of local architects, an industrial geographer, a town realtor and others who all, as Fisher says, "put our two cents in" to assemble information from everywhere and adapt it to the Montreal situation.

The timing of the report's completion was good and bad. Bad, because it was presented to the Union Nationale's Municipal Affairs minister, moments before he was to be given the electoral boot and has been collecting dust pretty much until now. But the delay may be beneficial in the end because since the U.N. defeat land prices have been falling at a fair clip and if the government is going to move on the report, Fisher says, now is the



time to do it. Now is really the operative word because prices are heading into an upswing again.

As association president Fisher puts it, "It's now sink or swim." Another need for action and some coordination comes with the impending building boom. Over 500 invitations have gone out to several organizations and people, including all members of the federal parliament and provincial parliament, summoning lawmakers and interested persons to a meeting April 13 when the full report of the study group will be available. Two of North America's leading parkland experts - Charles Sauriol, who developed metro Toronto's park system and who is now director of Nature Conservancy of Canada, and Ken Higgs, director of operations at Toronto's Conservation Authority - will be there.

A kid's lot at the Social Welfare Court

Opportunities for Youth last year funded a project designed to offer assistance to juveniles passing before the Montreal Social Welfare Court. It was not the success it might have been, explained project organizer Brian Stein, because the court would not cooperate.

"The chief prosecutor told us that the Montreal Welfare Court holds the record for the speed with which it handles cases," said Stein, "and he didn't want that record cut down."

The Young Offenders Act Committee began when federal legislation was introduced to replace the antiquated Juvenile Delinquent Act (circa. 1919). Stein and his high school comrades banded together to present their objections to the committee hearings on the proposed Young Offenders Act.

While they favoured ridding the law of divisions between Catholic and Protestant and restraining what they thought was too much leeway for the judges by imposing stricter definitions on their powers, they felt the new Young Offenders Act retracted too much from the original philosophy that juveniles were not adults and shouldn't be treated as such.

"The whole idea of having a separate court was that the kids should not be considered criminals but rather as people

who have gone off the path and need a helping hand to become productive members of society," Stein said.

Faced with opposition from many sides, the Young Offenders Bill was withdrawn for rewriting.

Nonetheless, the Young Offenders Act Committee decided to do something more immediate. They recruited college law students, CEGEP social workers and high school runners and, with a grant from the Secretary of State, set up a kind of legal aid clinic near the court.

Their purpose was twofold, to give legal counselling and to offer individual assistance to young people in trouble.

Stein said that "a lot of the kids who find themselves in Social Welfare Court haven't committed any crime. For one reason or another they do not have a home or their home is considered improper. The judge has a fantastic leeway. He decides whether there is anything basically wrong with the kid or his environment and then what the court or agencies can do. This ranges from just talking to him to finding him a foster home".

But, says Stein, "there are not nearly enough of these foster homes, so a great many kids must wait in (one of Montreal's

four) detention centres. Judges avoid this as much as possible, but in far too many cases it's just unavoidable".

The Young Offenders Committee found homes for several people who would have otherwise been confined to jail-like conditions. One of the workers took a person into her home. And they found a job for another.

Trouble arose when the Montreal Bar Association refused to allow student lawyers to plea in court. Jeff Boro, a lawyer and the project's technical advisor, said the Bar Act prohibits law students from pleading cases.

Stein said that even when the Bar waived the regulations for the summer, "people came to us because they heard our publicity or we ran across them, but we could not have people come to us through the court itself. We wanted to have our law students stay in the court and talk to the kids to see if they needed our help, but we were kicked out".

He said a few of the probation officers cooperated by referring people.

"It's not as if they were discriminating against us," he said. "It's just the basic attitude of the social welfare court — they don't like lawyers of any kind," Boro said.

The court's argument had been that to free a child on some technical point was not doing him any good because he would be getting away with something.

"The principle of whether the child is innocent or guilty really gets lost in social welfare court. It's almost taken for granted that because he is there, he is guilty. It's more what they can do to help the child if he has been in trouble."

But, said Boro, "there are abuses of the system. He cited an example where sixteen year-olds are smoking hash when the police arrive. "If two weren't smoking hash they would be charged with the others. The police figure that because they were there, they are probably guilty. But they don't know that, and legally, they are not guilty."

He also said there was a problem with deferment. If a juvenile has appeared several times before the court, the judge may defer him to adult court as an "incurable".



There had been improvements since the summer, Stein observed. The number of people in detention centres had been cut down because social agencies had taken over protection cases from the probation services. Also, the provincial government was working on a more extensive and comprehensive legal aid service.

However both Stein and Boro think there is still a need for the Young Offenders Committee. While there are now official legal aid counsellors in the court, that was only half their project. They feel there is a need for better living places for detainees.

With past experience and new contacts, they have applied to Opportunities for Youth again this year. They hope to establish a permanent clinic this summer with funds from some government agency on the basis of their demonstrated competence.

adolph smith proto- types

Why don't governments do more about pollution?

The answer to this question is probably the most important aspect of combatting pollution since governmental action constitutes the bulk of power in modern society. We all know that despite its complicated organization, governments are capable of rapid and effective action. The speedy action of voting huge subsidies for industries threatened by the recent U.S. surcharge is such an example.

Let's consider some examples and see what conclusions can be drawn from them.

Japanese cars for export are equipped with anti-pollution devices. Yet those same cars when sold in the home market do not have these devices. The role of the Japanese government is quite clear. If they had a higher

regard for the health of their own people than a higher profit margin, then the cars used at home would also have these devices. In this case, we can easily see that the primary concern of the Japanese government is the welfare of the automobile manufacturers.

Now for an example from home.

Medical people who have studied the distribution of chronic respiratory disease have generally come to the conclusion that there is an inverse association between chronic respiratory disease and social class. In other words, your chances of getting a chronic respiratory disease such as asthma or chronic bronchitis is less if you are well off and conversely the probability is higher if you are poorer. Medical people have studied that relationship for information on the cause of the disease and concluded that the social variable has to be taken into account when investigating causes related to occupation and exposure to air pollution. These conclusions are fairly well documented by mortality studies in England and the U.S.

Now it is well known that governments are generally less responsive to the needs of the lower social classes. Since air pollution strikes a disproportionate number of lower socio-economic classes, it is only consistent that less attention be paid to air pollution.

Ralph Nader says that government does little against pollution because of the close association between business and government officials, and that the great willingness to help industry and great unwillingness to fight pollution effectively is a result.

The only solution which one can see at the present time is making more people aware of the pollution danger.

Possibly the increased awareness of the problem will make politicians consider it more seriously. And it is not only the politicians who form the government who are negligent of the pollution. Who ever sees a serious statement about pollution from the various nationalist parties? They are too busy blaming the — (where the dash stands for the appropriate scapegoat).

Paul Ehrlich says that a good deal of the air pollution problem could be solved quickly if the government forbade the manufacture of auto engines above a certain size. But then what would happen to the gas stations, auto repair shops, auto insurance people, and all those who live off the big cars? Why they might have some leisure (not unemployment) in the true sense by having a shorter work week. All this points to the terrible consequences of a strong government action against air pollution. We might enjoy life by having fresher air and a shorter work week! The Swedish government is doing a lot against air pollution and maybe the fresh air is the cause of Swedish movies!

Late news on "Was there an Atlantis?"

Alexander Marshak of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology last week published a book *The Roots of Civilization* in which he concludes that European man was using a calendar 30,000 years ago.

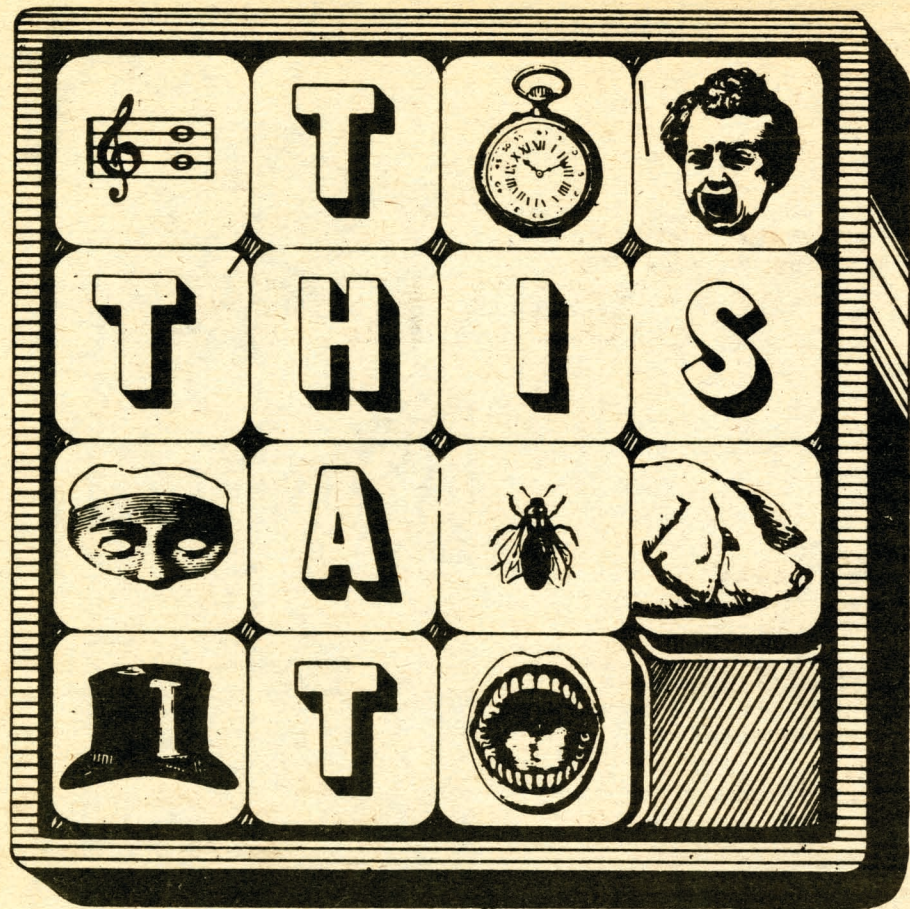
This conclusion was drawn on the basis of notches found on the bone and stones. There is already considerable controversy among archaeologists about the validity of Marshak's conclusion.

However, if the theory is true, then it would be strange to suppose that 30,000 years of calendar-keeping resulted in a high civilization arising only in the last 5,000 or so years (as previously supposed).

A Kind Lady

May I deny a statement in the article about me in the magazine last week. Someone told your writer that my late mother-in-law was "a formidable old battle-axe." She was not. She was shy and often silent and she disliked public life. She loved poetry, she was full of humour and very kind to me and was much loved by those who knew her. I hope you will print this vindication of her memory as I was very fond of her myself.

John Betjeman, London, EC1.



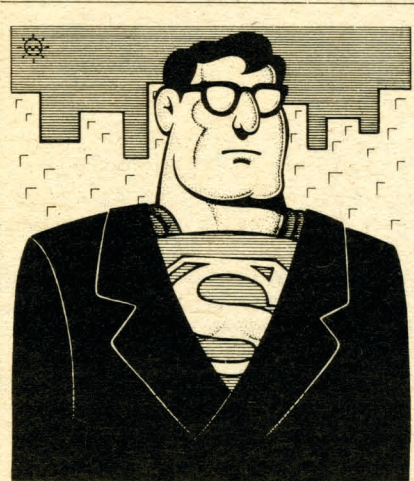
From Canton to Potsdam

The Sir George Williams University hockey team received major publicity in Canton and Potsdam and Sir George coach Paul Arsenault has appeared on CBC Hourglass Sports 4 times over the hockey season. These are just some of the facts to emerge in a recently released publicity report.

Others worth noting are that the teams - hockey, football and basketball - played before 60,000 spectators at home and away and have travelled in excess of 31,000 miles during the seasons.

The publicity report recognized the usefulness of its work to the University community. More highlights follow:

"Two of our teams, hockey and football were Nationally ranked. One of our participants, Tom Brethel, received All Ca-



What To Do If You Lose Your Shirt

nadian Basketball selection. One of our participants, Peter Leupold, was selected to Canada's National Student Ski Team. He also won the Quebec Universities Athletic Association Ski Championship.

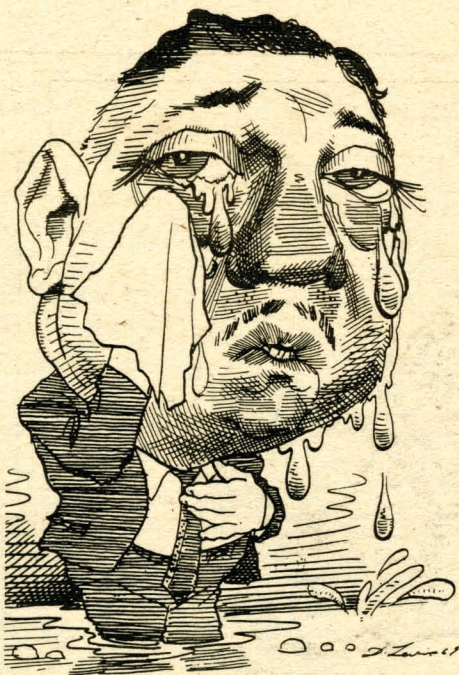
Five of our hockey players, Wolfe, McNamara, Murray, Shewchuk and Cullen, represented Quebec in an International event against the Russian Student National Team. The Sir George Swim Team finished sixth

in the Nation. The hockey team won the Quebec Conference Championship, competed in National playoffs and finished fourth in the Nation.

Paul Arsenault was selected to organize and manage the Russian, Quebec All Star game and over \$3000.00 was raised to help send our Student Nationals to Lake Placid for the World Student Games. Our Outstanding Water Polo player Irvin Rosenberg was a member of Canada's National Team in Puerto Rico."

Hello-good-bye

Issues & Events closes up for another year, having served faithfully an enormous



mously grateful community, without whom we could not possibly have served till this time of our wretched, but as fate will have it, inevitable good-bye. (burp)

Worried worms

The library received some 300 suggestions, complaints and questions in the year 1970-71.

The growth of university library acquisitions tapered slightly, more than slightly

really, for the 1970-71 year, with only 50,000 items finding their wendful way to SGWU, as opposed to 57,000 items the previous year. According to the University Librarian's report, this was in part the result of the acquisitions budget remaining at its previous level of \$410,000 while book prices increased about 10 per cent and other items in some cases even more.

To make the necessary budgetary cut-backs, the placing of new orders was suspended and current subscriptions were reviewed for cancellation.

The acquisitions problem was further complicated by the government's orders-in-council which required all institutions receiving government grants to make purchases from accredited Quebec booksellers who were forbidden by this same legislation to grant discounts.

Use of the facilities has increased, the report says.

Numbers game

The Students' Association has a new constitution by a vote of 251 to 121. "A disappointing turnout," says trustee

Bela Kelemen, considering that 5500 day students might have said something.

Last week's referendum provides for an executive council to be made up of elected faculty association representatives, and moves jurisdiction over ethnic clubs and the *Georgian* from the SA to the University Council on Student Life.

A UCSL editorial board of four day students will now say what goes on in the *Georgian*, and the trustees saw fit to exceed their mandate and recommend that *The Paper* come under similar control. Kelemen says this is necessary because of the way the student press traditionally loses money.

The trustees will relinquish their mandate as soon as soon as UCSL votes itself student parity, going from six student members to nine.



What kind of man reads *Issues & Events*?



He has a thirst for culture that cannot be contained. A passion for the finer things in life that knows no bounds. A sense of what is right and how to go about getting it. A nagging hunger for the unvarnished truth that makes him stand apart from the crowd. A dog named Lady and a voracious appetite for kinky flicks. He may have to do without us this summer, but his life will never be the same.

ISSUES & EVENTS

Part 1—Cycling know-how

Part 2—All-consuming guide

Part 3—Job possibilities

Part 4—Last call for jobs

The Beginner's *Survival* kit

Part 1

Cycling tips

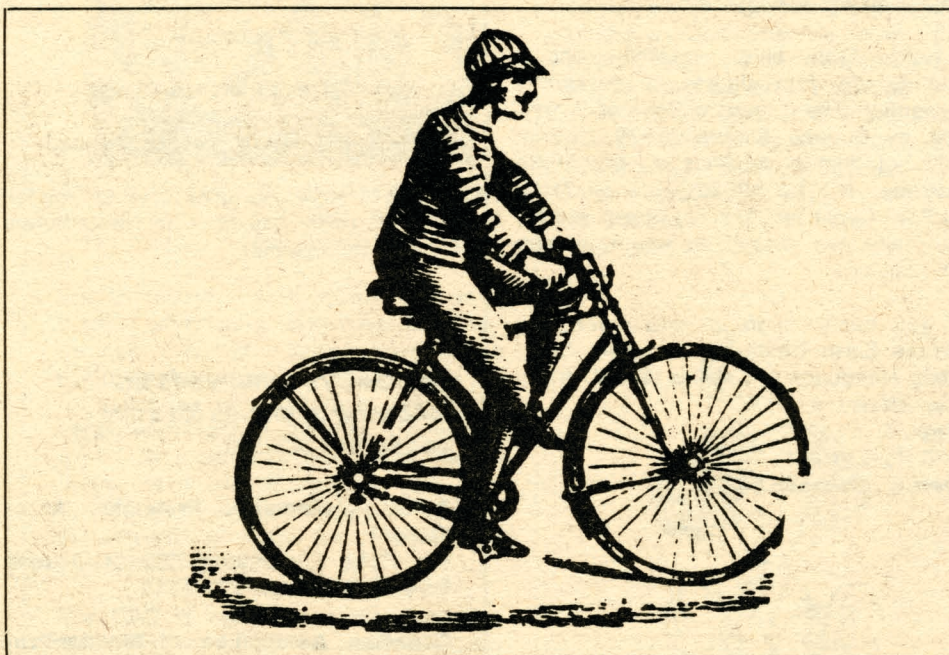
Buying it

European lightweight touring bikes seem to have proven themselves as the best bet. Unlike automobiles, European bikes are the easiest to get parts for in Montreal. New cheap imitation Japanese bikes don't have a good record yet.

Some features to look for:

1. racing-type seats that are narrow, freeing the thighs for peddling. Seats with springs should be avoided, since energy is better spent peddling than pushing springs up and down.
2. handlebars that curve down, decreasing wind resistance, enabling maximum leverage and good balance, and giving hands greater freedom of position - good for longer trips.
3. a lugged frame - lugs at joints - sturdier than brazed joints.
4. derailleur gears, by which chain can be flipped from sprocket to sprocket, giving ten or fifteen gears.
5. center pull hand brakes for quick stops.

Make sure that the bike fits you. There is no such thing as a 'standard' sized bike, any more than there are standard sized shoes. You should be able to touch the ground with both feet when strad-



dling the bar in front of the seat, but not when sitting on the seat. The length of the seat tube (from saddle to pedal axle) should be 8" - 10" shorter than the length of your leg from the crotch.

Extra items to consider:

1. rear-view mirrors for rush-hour traffic if you can't avoid it by using alley paths or fields.
2. Devices to make you visible, such as fluorescent vests.
3. clips for pants legs.
4. toe-clips for power.

5. chain and padlock - bikes are much in demand.

Two places known to be honest and nearby (there are undoubtedly others); Quilicot's on St. Denis and Peel Cycle on Sherbrooke West. They're long on advice and short on selling you expensive useless gimmicks. You can get an acceptable 10-speed bike for \$100, with a good selection up to \$150.

On the Cheap

Used bikes are hard to come by and are so sought after that apparently

they're selling for only \$30 or \$40 less than new ones. But they're worth it. Since the basic bicycle frame is practically indestructible and new components can be easily bought, one suggestion is to buy a good frame cheaply and acquire new components as money permits.

Renting

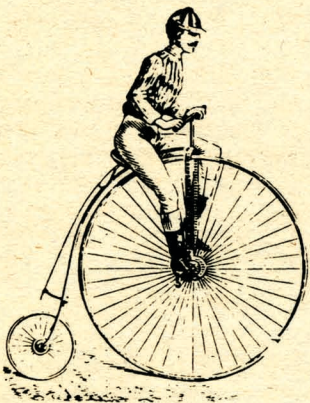
The only shop listed in the yellow pages for renting is the Peel Cycle center, although a thorough hunt might uncover others in other parts of the city. Their rates: three-speed - \$5 the first day, \$3 the second and \$1 each additional day; ten-speed - \$6, \$4 and \$1.50; and for the single-speeders, \$4, \$2, and 75 cents. They also rent bicycle racks for cars (holding four bikes) at \$2 per day.

Riding it

1. Practice in an empty parking lot or some other flat, quiet area. Learn how to gear up and down without looking. In order to gear down prior to going up a hill, first gain momentum in the high gear, then ease up on the pedals while you change gears - all this before the hill is so steep that you lose speed. Gearing up to a higher gear for downhill is similar but easier. Have your dealer explain the screws which adjust the derailleur gear system and practice using the intermediate gears.
2. Watch out for pedestrians who can't hear you coming.

continued

3. Believe it or not, you can ride safely in Montreal. Do not ride close to the sidewalk. By staying in the middle of the right hand lane, you'll avoid cars sneaking between you and the



next car and be able to move over if you have to.

4. Be prepared to stop quickly at intersections for cars making right hand turns. Watch for cars coming up on the left.

Where to go

Montreal hasn't any bike paths or closed off lanes or streets (Westmount has a Sunday morning token few blocks). It's illegal to bicycle on the paths of Mt. Royal. Tony Hilton thinks that one way to get this might be to fill some of the slower major arteries with bicycles using a full lane, to the point where cars have slow going; then some pressure might be applied. This of course requires more cyclists. To date there's been little or no pressure on the city.

So for real bicycling you'll have to venture outside city limits. Go west for interesting sights not too far from home. The Lakeshore Road along the river is a nice ride, although the road is narrow and traffic can be heavy. There are ferries to Ile Bizard and Oka that you can bring your bike on. Bikes aren't allowed on the Champlain or Victoria Bridges, autoroute bridges or any limited access highways. The Mercier



Bridge seems to be okay if you're discreet. The Jacques Cartier is cricket, but if you ride on the sidewalks remember there are a few stairs along the way!

Further afield, the Eastern Townships are ideal; the Laurentians less so because of a dearth of back roads. There are good topographical maps available from the Queen's Printer, showing the Townships in great detail (all the back roads). Crossing the U.S. border by bike evidently is easier than by car! Apart from riding all the way, the best way to get there is by car. Big cars can take bikes either in the back seat or, with wheels removed, in the trunk. Racks can be bought for smaller cars, for up to four or five bikes. Apparently the days are gone when going by train with your bike for free in the baggage

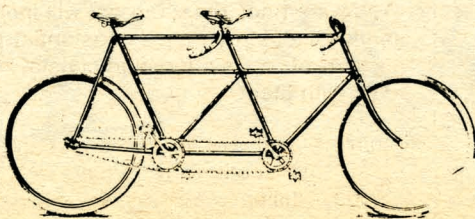
car was possible. People have been known to fare well with buses, provided they're the big greyhound type and the bus driver of the day is amenable.

Given this situation, Franz Zimnicki of Peel Cycle is hoping to start a transportation service for cyclers. Users would share costs of gas, etc. for the van or truck which would leave from downtown perhaps on a Sunday morning, drive a bit out of town, give you the day for cycling alone or in groups and return the same day.

Upkeep

The chain should be cleaned about twice a year — you can do it yourself. For the type of bike mentioned above you'll need a chain rivet remover, which costs about \$3.50. Remove the chain and soak it in Varsol. Then remove and let the Varsol evaporate (up to 15 minutes). Next place the chain in oil or graphite for lubrication. Put it back on the bike again using the rivet tool. Any stationary part of the bike attached to a moving part should be lubricated occasionally.

Watch out for really crooked spoke alignment or dents in the rims. This can cause flats or wobbling. Perfect alignment is rare and small degrees of wobbling aren't worth worrying about. Real-

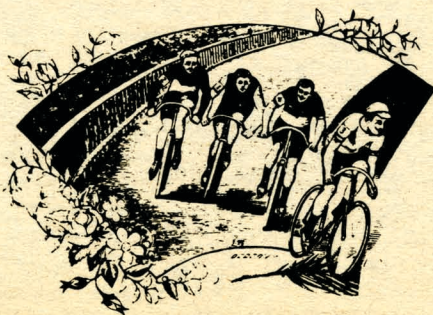


ly large dents may mean a new wheel is necessary. Unless you're a good mechanic, it's better to have your dealer fix it, or you may end up paying him more in the end for fixing up your mistakes.

Otherwise, bikes don't normally have things go wrong with them.

Finally, Tony Hilton heartily recommends (in fact deems it absolutely essential) *The Complete Book of Bicycling* by Eugene Sloane (1970, Trident Div. of Simon & Shuster, 630 Fifth Avenue, N.Y.C. 10020). It's available at Peel Cycle too. It's not cheap at \$11, but tells you everything about upkeep and buying.

If you can't cough up that much, the Whole Earth Catalogue suggests *Complete Handbook of Cycling* (\$2.10) from: Big Wheel Ltd., Dept. K, 310 Holly Street, Denver, Colorado 80220.



Part 2

Consumer tips Complaints

The Consumers' Association of Canada feels that since "a responsible manufacturer will not knowingly produce unsatisfactory merchandise and a responsible retailer will not sell it", then it follows that the responsible public will render a service to manufacturer and consumer alike by lodging a complaint when one is due.

The CAC offers the following constructive approach to registering an effective complaint:

1. If you are angry — cool off.
2. If possible, return the merchandise to the retailer from whom you bought it.
3. Explain your problem personally or by a pleasant letter to the manager, buyer or other person in charge, not the sales clerk. Be fair and honest, exaggeration defeats itself.
4. If necessary, write to the manufacturer.
5. If reasonable settlement or explanation is not obtained from any of these sources, write to CAC. (45 Jarry St. E, 388-2709)
6. Keep a copy of all correspondence. When writing about unsatisfactory merchandise, know and state clearly:
 - (a) The correct name of the product, the manufacturer and his address.
 - (b) Any model, serial or batch number.
 - (c) Size, quality or grade where applicable.
 - (d) If canned or packaged, the code number from the can or package.
 - (e) Store where purchased with address.
 - (f) Date of purchase.
 - (g) Price of merchandise.
 - (h) The nature of your complaint.
 - (i) How you have handled it so far (with copies of correspondence if possible).

The CAC recommends the following agencies for your consumer affairs:

A.P.A. (Automobile Protection Association)

Mr. Philip Edmonston: 292 St. Joseph Blvd W., Montreal, 273-5318

Canadian Association of Standardization:

149 Oneida Drive, Pointe Claire, 695-6250

ACEF:

Mr. Pierre Marois, 84 Notre-Dame St., W., Montreal, 844-3491

Canadian Manufacturers Association:

1080 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal, 866-7774

International Automobile Association:

811 Laurier St. E. Montreal, 274-4307

International Association of the Snowmobile Industry:

Mr. Jean Bertrand, 450 Sherbrooke St. East, Montreal, 849-1624

Institut national des viandes (Meats)

Messrs. Ovila or Roger Fortier, 10216 Lajeunesse Blvd, 389-8241

Public Relations Office of the Department of Financial Institutions, Companies and Cooperatives Consumer Protection Act:

Mr. Antoine Ladouceur, Quebec: 1-418-643-8695



Reference Center of Montreal:

759 Victoria Square, Montreal: 842-9751

Better Business Bureau:

1155 Dorchester Blvd. W., Montreal, 861-9281

Dial-a-Dietitian: 849-1485

Quebec Civil Rights' Ombudsman:

Mr. Louis Marceau, 1255 Philips Square, Montreal, Room 500, 873-2021 or: 18 du Mont Carmel St., Quebec City, 643-2688

Quebec Furniture Retailers Corporation:

Mr. Jacques de Bellefeuille, 1150 Louvain St. W. Montreal: 382-1400

Quebec Furniture Manufacturers Association:

Mr. Gilles Martin, 37 Elysée St. Place Bonaventure, Montreal, 866-2497

Consumer Protection Bureau:

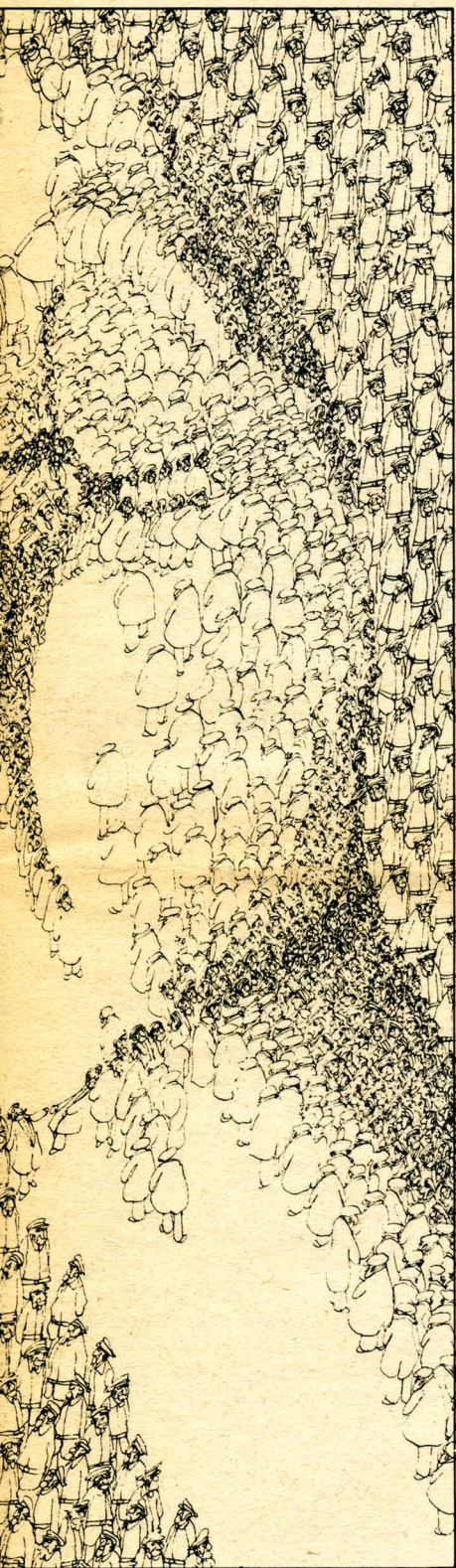
Mr. Luc Laurin, Co-Director: 201 Cremazie Blvd. E. Montreal: 873-5436

MAPDE (...To abolish publicity aimed at children)

Mrs. Marie Vallée: 255-2670

STOP

Miss Joyce Beaton: 2052 St. Catherine St. W. Room 311, 932-7267



Quebec Food Retailers' Association:

Mr. Fernand Leveille, 6000 Metropolitain Blvd, E. St. Leonard, 254-7184

Quebec Food Council:

Mr. Leonard Roy, Room 304, 50 Cremazie Blvd W., Montreal, 381-5331

Province of Quebec Wholesale Grocers Association:

Mr. Bernard Turcot, 6000 Metropolitain Blvd. W. St. Leonard, 259-2527

Competition

The Competition Act was introduced last year by the Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs Minister (then Ron Basford) to replace the Combines Act.

Whereas at present only commodities are subject to regulation, the new act is designed to encompass both commodities and service industries.

This includes professions such as law and medicine as well as insurance, transportation and repair services. Although professions and trades regulated by provincial or municipal authorities are to be exempt, their activities would be supervised by a board or other public body... "that is charged with the duty of protecting the public interest".

However, as the CAC points out, consumers are not guaranteed representation on this board.

Certain crown corporations which are exempt from the combines act may be subject to no further control.

Specifically prohibited by the Act are price fixing agreements, collusive arrangements to allocate markets, collu-



sive arrangements to restrict entry or expansion in a market, resale price maintenance and misleading advertising.

Section 20 of the Bill deals with misleading advertising, warranties and guarantees. Proof of claims regarding the performance, efficiency or length of life of a service or commodity are to be based upon reasonable test. The courts would be given direction as to the amount of proof required by the fact that if a "credulous" man is misled, the advertising would be considered a misrepresentation.

The CAC is "concerned that this section does not cover the omission from advertising of essential information which might influence a consumer to decide against buying a service or product; nor does it prevent advertising which capitalizes on the fear of being unpopular or that which suggests that use of a product will automatically result in increased popularity and social acceptance. Examples are mouthwash, deodorant, cigarettes, liquor and automobiles.

The proposed Competition Act has been withdrawn for consideration of various

briefs from several sources. As a kind of lobbyist for consumer interests, the CAC urges the public express their views to offset the threat of "short sighted monopolistic business" by writing to Mr. Robert Andras, Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs, House of Commons, Ottawa, sending copies to the Prime Minister and your MP. They offer the following guidelines for letters:

1) We welcome the regulation of companies to prevent fraudulent practices but feel that crown corporations should be regulated on the same basis as if they were shareholder owned.

2) Professions and trades (which are exempt from the competition act) should be required to provide for adequate consumer representation on the boards which govern them.

3) We welcome a tribunal to rule on mergers and any infringements on the free play of market forces. We would however like to see it open to the public, to have the public and consumer groups consulted in selecting the members of the tribunal, to have some representatives of the public interest sit on the tribunal and to permit people or groups without direct business or pecuniary interest to have access to it. We also feel that appeals from rulings of the tribunal should not be allowed on the basis of substance, but only if the tribunal has acted in an unfair or capricious manner.

4) We are happy that the act will include service industries, as a substantial proportion of consumer complaints have to do with them.

5) We would like to see a strengthening of the sections regarding misleading advertising. Services should be included in the relevant sections. And we would like to see control of advertisements which omit pertinent facts about a product, and of those which prey on fears of social unacceptability.

Those wishing to become members of the Consumers' Association of Canada should write them at 100 Gloucester St., Ottawa, Ontario, K2P 0A4. The annual membership fee is \$4 (\$2 for students) which includes a subscription to *Canadian Consumer*, a bi-monthly (6 issues) news letter containing reports of the association's activities as well as consumer tips. Or, \$10 annually gets you *Canadian Consumer* and *Consumer Reports*, a monthly publication of the U.S. Consumers Union, which records the results of quality tests on anything from hair dryers to feather sleeping bags.



Part 3

Possibilities: Social business

Imperial Oil has donated \$250,000 to Provincial Departments of Industry, Trade and Commerce for the employment of business students in what Esso hopes to be non-governmental jobs.

The program is unlike Opportunities for Youth in that groups are to consist of only two or three people who will work within their university disciplines. It is similar to the government program in that submitted projects are expected to be beneficial to some part of the community, for example, aiding small business.

A government official said to write to Mr. André Parent at the Service de placement étudiant, Hôtel du Gouvernement, Québec.

Possibilities: Harvesting

There are usually many job possibilities every year in the Niagara Peninsula, picking fruit or in the canning factories around Vineland and Winona, and picking tobacco near Delhi, about 30 miles west of Hamilton.

Picking is normally piece-work employment, ie. you are paid by the amount of work you do (e.g. by the number of baskets of tomatoes collected). The novice generally makes up to \$20 a day under good conditions, and the experienced can make as much as \$30 (or so it was 4 years ago; while pay rates may have increased, salaries inevitably depend upon harvest conditions).

A Manpower Department spokesman said that the season begins in May or June but that the biggest harvest is in July August and September.

She also said a similar situation exists for the fruit industry in the Okanagan Valley and in the Fraser Valley in British Columbia.

Manpower officials were reluctant to divulge any further information, and in fact refused to give any details. Lucille Sly, Information Services, promised to produce a list of harvest dates; she never did. When contacted again, she said she was not allowed to release such information. Mr. Chevrier, from the minister's office, could give no explanation.

My own experience, albeit somewhat dated, has been that the Hamilton Spectator's classifieds and discussions with local people in the farm districts are far more valuable than the Hamilton Manpower office.

Windbags

Prime Minister Trudeau has become infamous for his utterings on the availability of work (shortage in the farm industry, Thompson, Manitoba, Victoriaville) mixed with hints of laziness on the part of Canadians, particularly the young, as a scapegoat to the unemployment situation.

So I contacted the prime minister's office asking for a few suggestions for the energetic and mobile who would be willing work at anything, anywhere in Canada. One of his office boys deflected the request through the standard bureaucratic treadmill, the Manpower Department.

That was three weeks ago; despite promises, and more promises from Macksey's executive assistant, I have received nothing.

Don Worrall
continued

Publicité-Club:

1010 St. Catherine St. W. Montreal: 875-2565

Public Relations Service, Federal Department of Consumers and Corporate Affairs:

Mr. W.T. Jack: Government House, Ottawa, Ontario.

Montreal Police's Office dealing with Commercial Frauds:

Lieutenant Jean Staniulis, 395-4141

Montreal Police's Office dealing with Commercial Frauds:

Lieutenant Léo Talbot, Montreal Police Headquarters, 750 Bonsecours St., 872-5715

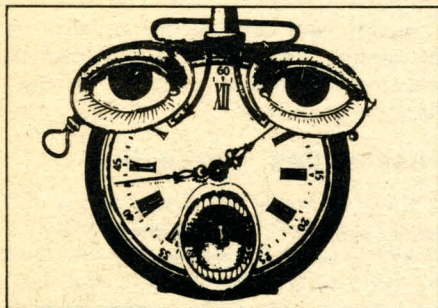
Part 4

Possibilities Rehash

The following is a rehash of previous "Possibilities" which are still open to investigation. As this is the final number, there will be no further job columns, unless there are extraordinary future developments.

Drugs

National Health and Welfare's Non-Medical Use of Drugs Directorate will make grants available to appropriate university staff and agency directors, enabling them to employ students for



this summer for research into drug abuse and related problems of unemployed transient youth.

A department press release expressed particular interest in submissions from "psychologists, psychiatrists, sociologists, anthropologists, physicians, social workers, educators, biologists, biochemists, physiologists, psychopharmacologists, neurophysiologists, and toxicologists."

One department official said, "I hope people will be somewhat creative in their approach".

Asked whether innovation would be given priority, he replied, "anything that has that sort of ring to it certainly will get better treatment than something which is going to re-evaluate previous research".

People who already have research grants from the department or any other agency but whose budget does not permit employment of students may submit a request for extra funds, the official said.

Students with good ideas should approach their professors for advice and endorsement of the proposal.

Other conditions

1) Applicants for employment must be students in disciplines related to their project submission. Student salaries should be consistent with those "paid to students similarly employed in the region". The official said this means about \$90 to \$100 for Montrealers. Projects are expected to run between May and September.

2) Proposals should provide for efficient, responsible and accountable administration of funds.

Drugs which may be required for a project but are restricted by law are listed in the Food and Drug Act. All of these drugs are obtainable under certain conditions.

Asked how Sir George Williams' primary orientation towards undergraduate faculties would affect applications, the official said: "I think their chances are very good. Sir George has a good standing in the research field".

News Release

"The following is a guide to the kinds of studies upon which students might be employed:

(a) Studies conceived by a student or a group of students approved by a senior scientist, director or mentor.

(b) Studies conceived by, or already proceeding in the hands of, a senior scientist or scientist in a department or agency.

(c) Short-term studies, reviews, inquiries, surveys, experiments, capable of being done and reported during the summer.

(d) Studies conceived and required as part of a student's work on a Master's or Doctor's thesis.

How to apply

Persons intending to employ students under the foregoing provisions should write to Dr. W.F. Craig, Director-General, Non-Medical Use of Drugs Directorate, Department of National Health and Welfare, Ottawa, Ontario.

The letter should constitute, in effect, an application, covering in a brief and informative way the following points:

(a) your position and professional qualifications;

(b) the nature or intention of the proposed study;

(c) the operational facilities;

(d) estimated duration of the study;

(e) estimated total cost, itemized for salaries, travel equipment, supplies and other expenses;

(f) name of person or agency to be responsible for receipt and administration of funds;

(g) if it is proposed to acquire or use drugs restricted by law, state in the application the kinds and amounts of required drugs.

Applications will be immediately acknowledged, by letter with advice on the acceptability of the information submitted."

A complete copy of this release has been forwarded to the Sir George Manpower Centre (2020 Mackay). For further detail, contact Dr. Craig (613-993-1103) or Tom Foran (613-996-4510) at the Non-Medical Drugs Directorate, Ottawa.

Boating

Great Lakes ships provide a summer job opportunity. One union vice president said they hired about 100 students in Montreal and Toronto last year to work on boats which could travel anywhere between Nova Scotia and the Lakehead.

The two major Canadian steamship companies operating on the Great Lakes are the Canadian Steamship Lines (CSL) and Upper Lakes. All of their crew is recruited from the Seafarers' International Union (SIU) and the Canadian Maritime Union (CMU) respectively.

Applicants must join the union. Montrealers should apply at the SIU (634 St. James W., 842-8161). There is no CMU office in Montreal, so anyone determined to work for Upper Lakes would do better in Toronto or Port Colborne, Ontario.

Students must pay initial membership of \$240, payable in installments of \$80 per month in addition to the regular \$10 per month dues. However, the salary, with overtime weekend pay, amounts to approximately \$500 a month plus vacation indemnity.

More information might be obtainable at the Canadian Lake Carriers Association, (844-4484).

Big Boating

This doesn't apply to students seeking summer jobs because you would normally be expected to sign a contract which could make it impossible to return for classes in the fall, and even "jumping ship" (ie. leaving before the contract expires) is very difficult in foreign countries.

There are several possible ways of signing on a deep sea or ocean-going vessel. Approach the Montreal harbour shipping master who is responsible for "signing on" a deep sea or ocean-going individual from any ship in port. Ship captains requiring new crew (because persons have taken sick or jumped ship or whatever) would contact the shipping master. Moreover, he has contacts with all other Canadian ports. (Mr. Scantlebury, 283-5668).

Approach the consulate of the country on whose boats you want to sail. There is usually a person acting as a shipping agent and the ship captains would approach them for crew.

Although the shipping master knows what's going on for all countries, he is only responsible for Commonwealth countries.

You could approach an individual company and sign a contract with a view to a career. Scandinavian or German shipping companies are probably the best bet. English boats are good, but there are hundreds of British seamen looking for work and they take priority. Be wary of ships under Panamanian, Greek or Liberian flags. The working and living conditions are generally comparatively miserable, and, as the shipping master pointed out, Canadians on these boats are not legally protected and may well find themselves abandoned along with the rest of the crew somewhere in Africa when the owner sells the boat.

To get a feel for what is happening in the port you could frequent the seaman's mission at the harbour or, and I am serious, get drunk with AB's (able seaman) or mates in the surrounding bars. Incidentally, experience has shown me that it is usually not wise to mention being a student.

While New York or San Francisco might offer a greater volume of ship traffic, if you are caught hanging around looking to pay on without a work permit you will probably be deported. And getting a permit can take a long time.

Garbage

The Canadian Centre for Inland Waters (Environment Department) will employ



about 40 students this summer in connection with an ecological study of Lake Ontario.

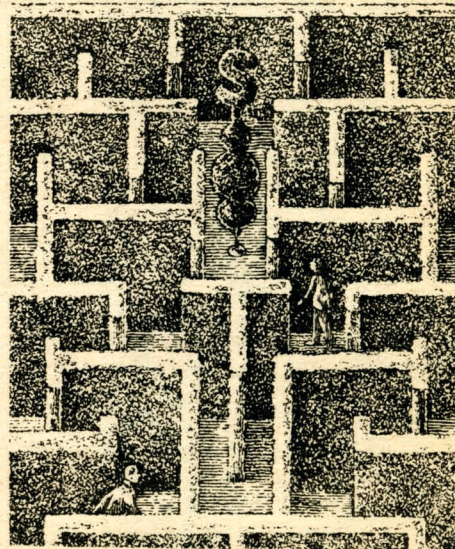
The Centre's director, J. Bruce, said the study requires university students of biology, chemistry, physics, engineering and a few economics and sociology students.

He said people with experience on boats, SCUBA diving qualifications or technical background in the above disciplines would be "very helpful".

Some jobs will be on boats and others will be in the Centre's laboratories.

In addition, 3 or 4 people will be hired as deckhands. Others will be hired as tour guides at the new buildings which will be open to school children and tourists.

Applicants must be between first and third year university. Send a letter of



application to the Canadian Manpower Centre in Hamilton and a copy to Bruce at the Canadian Centre for Inland Waters, Burlington, Ontario.

Possibilities: construction

The chances of working in construction in Quebec this summer are slight, unless you were employed in the industry at some time between January 1, 1970 and September 30, 1971. Anyone who did not work during this period would not have been issued a work permit by the **Construction Industry Joint Committee (3530 Jean-Talon W., 739-4781)**. Without the permit, you are not supposed to work.

A Labour Department official said the Quebec Government passed this law because of the manpower surplus in construction. He said new permits would only be issued when the surplus has been employed and there is a demand for new help. This situation may arise with the construction of the Trans-Canada highway this summer, he said. Watch the newspapers.

Possibilities: Ontario

The prospects for construction jobs in Ottawa appear better. The government and the two universities are undertaking expansion projects. You might watch the Ottawa Journal, obtainable at the Metropolitan newsstand (Peel, just below St. Catherine). Even if a company hires you initially for part-time work, if you're good, you might be transferred. The wage for labourers in Ottawa is about \$4.00 an hour. Diblee in Ottawa last year hired many people to work on a new Ontario highway. The work was hard and the hours were long, but the overtime pay often amounted to about \$200 a week. They are likely to need people again this summer. You do not have to join a union. The company supervisors normally do not like long hair and they hire men accordingly. Watch the Ottawa Journal classified for ads wanting labourers to show up near the Brewer's Retail on Somerset St. for 6:30 in the morning.

Worrell Case: 14 letters

The Regulations relating to the University Ombudsman Office stipulate that, "Any application to the Ombudsman Office, and any subsequent enquiries or recommendations, shall be treated as confidential unless all the parties involved expressly agree that the information be made public". (Article IV, Section 9)

However, because of the amount of publicity which the case involving the termination of the employment of Mr. Henry Worrell has attracted, and because parts of the recommendations of the Ombudsman Office have already been quoted, permission has been obtained from the parties involved to make public the following fourteen letters connected with the Worrell case. They are published in their entirety, and as a group demonstrate the history of the events since the Ombudsman Office took on the case.

With this statement, the Ombudsman Office considers its role in this case to have come to an end.

Ombudsman Office

October 29, 1971

Dear Dr. O'Brien,

The Ombudsman Office wishes to present its conclusions with respect to the Worrell case in two parts, Part I of which (Recommendations and Argument) follows. Part II, which will contain more general recommendations concerning University policy in this area, will be prepared in due course.

Recommendations

- A. That the Principal meet with Mr. Worrell to discuss each of the following alternatives:
- a) the possibility of renegotiating the job offered (verbally) on June 8th, or of negotiating some other position;
 - b) early retirement;
 - c) temporary re-employment for a period of "x" years, followed by early retirement;
 - d) temporary re-employment for a period of "x" years, followed by severance allowance;
 - e) increased severance allowance.
- B. That:
- a) there be a written job description of any job (temporary or otherwise) being seriously discussed;
 - b) any final agreement be explicit in all details and contractual. We suggest that in the working out of contractual details the Director of Personnel or the Chairman of the Personnel Committee of the Board of Governors be involved.

Argument

The three points listed here represent the main grounds for the Recommendations. Expanded Arguments are given in Appendix A. The order of these points is not significant: they are all crucial.

- a) that the \$14,000 offer was not designated as a final offer;
- b) that the \$14,000 offer was not detailed at any time in writing;
- c) that given the seniority and length of service of the employee, the University fell considerably short in the performance of its duty by failing to ensure that continuing discussions of a full and frank nature were held with Mr. Worrell from the date of receipt of his letter of June 9th.

We are taking note of the fact that the "Regulations Relating to Rights and Responsibilities of Members of the University and the University Ombudsman Office" contains the following injunction:

"Any application to the ombudsman office, and any subsequent enquiries or recommendations, shall be treated as confidential unless all the parties involved expressly agree that the information be made public."

We trust that this Office will be informed as to the resolution of this case.

Yours sincerely,

Rosemary Arthur
Mary Brian
John Harrison

Ombudsman

cc: Mr. H. Worrell

Appendix A

The following is a brief enlargement of the Argument above. It is intended to focus on the thinking that lies behind the Argument, and is not an exhaustive account of all the factors involved nor of the scope of our deliberations.

- a) *that the \$14,000 job offer was not designated as a final offer*
We assume that in such a case we are considering, justice requires that the employing body ascertain that the employee fully comprehends the implications of any job offer and of its rejection. In our view the University did not properly fulfill its obligation to see that Mr. Worrell understood that the offer of the job of "Management Auditor" was a final offer, the rejection of which meant final dismissal. If he had fully understood this, we feel that even his initial response (June 9th) to the offer would have been modified.
- b) *that the \$14,000 job was not detailed at any time in writing*
We feel that had the \$14,000 job been detailed in writing, Mr. Worrell's reaction to the offer would have been couched in terms different from those in his June 9th letter. A reasonable interpretation appears to be that he was rejecting an offer (i) which was vague in outline, yet which appeared to Mr. Worrell to carry responsibilities which required reporting to a more senior administrative officer than the one mentioned, and (ii) which he felt ought to have been negotiable as to salary.
- c) *that given the seniority and length of service of the employee, the University fell considerably short in the performance of its duty by failing to ensure that continuing discussions of a full and frank nature were held with Mr. Worrell from the date of receipt of his letter of June 9th.*
Mr. Worrell's letter of June 9th, which contained his reaction to the job offer, was not answered, and the next letter he received (dated June 16th) gave notice of dismissal. The June 16th letter and Mr. Worrell's of June 15th were exchanged in the Principal's office. In his letter it is clear that Mr. Worrell is willing to negotiate with respect

to a reasonable job offer, and this does not appear to us to preclude reconsideration of the \$14,000 job offer. But apparently the University was not prepared to negotiate any longer, nor indeed perhaps had it been since receiving the June 9th letter. In our view, however, the June 9th letter warranted a response inviting further discussions, rather than a summary dismissal. This was warranted particularly in view of the length of service and seniority of Mr. Worrell. It is difficult to see why, during what turned out to be the final crucial days, discussion between Mr. Worrell and the Principal himself was not felt by the University to be a strong obligation. And if it be argued that the University did regard the job offer as negotiable, the reply must be that it had an obligation to ascertain that Mr. Worrell understood this.

November 24, 1971.

REGISTERED

Dear Mr. Worrell,

We have been requested by Dr. John O'Brien, acting as Principal of Sir George Williams University, to write to you with a view to the settlement of certain differences between you and the University. We must emphasize that the proposal to be made in this letter, although formulated during discussions with Dr. O'Brien, is subject to and conditional upon approval by the Board of Governors of the University. If the proposal is acceptable to you, Dr. O'Brien will recommend it to the Board.

The appropriate executive officers of the University have studied the report of the three University ombudsmen. While it is not prepared to admit the validity of the arguments raised in that report, the University, based upon the explanations which you have given to Dr. O'Brien recently, is prepared to make the following proposal.

More specifically, I am instructed to advise you that, subject to the approval of the Board of Governors, the University is prepared to do the following:

- a) To revise its decision to terminate your employment as at June 30, 1971, in order to permit you to take early retirement as at that date.
- b) Subject to your returning the University's cheque which you presently hold, in payment of the severance allowance referred to in Dr. O'Brien's letter of June 16, 1971, the University will pay you the sum of \$35,000 as a retirement allowance. Our client is prepared to make this payment in the form which is most satisfactory to you, provided it is not prejudiced. This is an area which you may wish to discuss with your legal or financial advisors, in order to permit you to obtain the maximum income tax benefits.
- c) You are entitled to the benefits provided in the University's pension plan. We understand that you would be entitled to receive the following amounts, subject to certain adjustments regarding the Quebec Pension Plan:
 - i) The sum of \$5,737.44 per annum if you chose to receive a pension commencing at age 60.

- ii) The sum of \$8,360.75 per annum if you chose to receive a pension at age 65.

We emphasize that the foregoing figures are approximate, and were given to us by University officials. However, it would be possible to obtain the precise amounts from the Pension Plan Committee.

- d) Our client would use its best efforts to have the group life insurance policy reinstated by the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada. Our client has obtained a preliminary indication that the insurance company will consent to such reinstatement. However, you will appreciate that this matter is beyond the University's control, and it can do no more than use its best efforts on your behalf.
- e) In consideration of the foregoing, the University will expect to receive from you a letter expressing your decision to take early retirement as at June 30, 1971, and, in addition, a complete release and discharge in form and substance satisfactory both to it and to ourselves.

Our client has requested us to advise you that this proposal must be accepted by you in principle not later than December 3, 1971. Please indicate your acceptance by signing and returning to us the enclosed copy of this letter. In the event of your acceptance, the necessary formalities and documents will be prepared immediately thereafter. In default of your acceptance by December 3, 1971, this proposal will be void and of no further effect, and the University will continue to act in accordance with its decision expressed in Dr. O'Brien's letter to you of June 16, 1971.

Please feel free to call me if you wish clarification of any of the foregoing matters.

Yours truly,

MCCARTHY, MONET, JOHNSTON & HEENAN

cc: Dr. J.W. O'Brien

November 28th, 1971.

SPECIAL DELIVERY

Messrs. McCarthy, Monet, Johnston & Heenan,
4 Place Ville Marie,
Suite 514,
Montreal 110, Que.

ATTENTION: Me. Peter Blaikie

Dear Sirs,

I have noted with complete astonishment in your letter to me dated November 24th, 1971, that "the appropriate executive officers of the University have studied the report of the three University Ombudsmen" and "it is not prepared to admit the validity of the arguments raised in that report". I, on the other hand, do accept the validity of that report rendered unanimously by all three University appointed Ombudsmen who, impartially, after careful investigation found that I had been badly treated by the University's Senior Administrators.

It will be clear to the public that the University hardly places any value on the function of the Office of Ombudsmen by its attitude in refusing to accept or admit to the validity of its report. One must assume that had the report found in favour of the University it might well then have accepted it.

Worrell Case: 14 letters

It is also clear to me that only by a public hearing will I ever have an opportunity to clear the stigma now attached to my name and reputation and which has resulted from my arbitrary dismissal by the University after 33 years of valued and devoted service to it.

It was in an effort to achieve that end that I submitted my complaint to the Ombudsmen's Office to request it to study my case. Their arguments in support of their recommendations to the University I felt went a long way in helping me to clear my name. The public will I believe so agree when that report is published by me in the next few days.

Now, after the University has had that report for three (3) full weeks, that is since October 29th, 1971, I am offered in effect precisely what was unjustly offered me on the infamous day of my dismissal, June 16th, 1971.

May I deal specifically with the University's latest offer to me in your letter and in answer point by point

a) the reference to early retirement as at June 30, 1971 in the place of the University's termination of my employment by its decision of June 16, 1971, hardly deals with the reasons for either early retirement or the original dismissal decision. I would in effect be interpreted, if I acquiesced as agreeing with the justification for such a decision. This, I shall never do. The decision to dismiss me summarily remains as wrong today as it was infamous then. Logically, if the dismissal is withdrawn I should be entitled to reinstatement in the University with full rights and duties. If the University is thinking of retirement for me, then this should be full retirement as at age 65 based on my full restatement and the withdrawal by it of its wrongful dismissal of me.

b) This point is a repetition of those raised in the dismissal letter of June 16 and June 25, 1971 with the difference that the \$35,000 referred to is not now described as a severance payment but as a retirement allowance. I hardly need the University's assistance in telling me what to do with that sum. What is objectionable again here is the lack of justification for either such a severance allowance or such a retirement allowance.

c) I fail to see that I am offered anything here that I am not already entitled to under the normal operation of the pension plan.

d) There is a clear contradiction in the provision (a) relating to life insurance, since if the dismissal is no longer applicable as in point 'a' I would not require special consideration by the insurer but would be covered in the normal situation of any insured to whom coverage applies.

e) My rejection of the offer contained in your letter and hereunder expressed in this reply will dispose of point (e)

The University has consistently missed the main basis of my complaint that I must be reinstated with dignity and honour and thus have restored to me my just rights. Anything less I shall not and cannot accept.

Let the University make its alleged case against my reinstatement, give its reasons, and allow me my defense. I am prepared as I have always been, to let an impartial hearing committee judge us both and decide the issue. Why does the University refuse such a logical resolution of the problem? Why has it refused to accept the validity of the report of the Office of Ombudsmen?

To sum up I am obliged in the name of decency to categorically reject the offer contained in your letter to me of November 24 for the reasons that it does nothing to clear my name and it is little different from the arbitray offers previously made and in consequence is patently unfair. The public shall be the judge.

Yours truly,

Henry G. Worrell

November 29, 1971

Dear Mr. Worrell,

We are now in receipt of copies of the letter of the University's lawyer to you dated November 24th, 1971, and of your answer dated November 28th, 1971.

We urge you to instruct your lawyer to contact the University's lawyer immediately with a view to negotiating the following points:

- a) the withdrawal of dismissal
- b) the financial aspects of early retirement

Yours sincerely,

**Rosemary Arthur
Mary Brian
John Harrison**

*cc: Dr. J.W. O'Brien
Messrs. McCarthy, Monet, Johnson & Heenan
Mr. David Schwartz, Barrister*

November 29, 1971

Dear Dr. O'Brien,

We are now in receipt of copies of the letter of the University's lawyer to Mr. Worrell, dated November 24th, 1971, and of Mr. Worrell's answer dated November 28th, 1971.

We urge you to instruct your lawyer to contact Mr. Schwartz immediately with a view to negotiating the following points:

- a) the withdrawal of dismissal
- b) the financial aspects of early retirement

Yours sincerely,

**Rosemary Arthur
Mary Brian
John Harrison**

*cc: Mr. H.G. Worrell
Messrs. McCarthy, Monet, Johnson & Heenan
Mr. David Schwartz, Barrister*

January 24, 1972

Dear Dr. O'Brien,

We have received a request from the Quebec Ministry of Education for a copy of our Recommendations in the Worrell case and we are replying that, in our opinion, all available means of reaching a conclusion to the case acceptable to both parties and internal to the University have not as yet been exhausted. A copy of our letter is attached. This Office is strongly of the

opinion that the University should resolve its own problems if at all possible.

Therefore, given that the appropriate final offices of recourse of the Ombudsman's Office are yourself and the Board of Governors, we wish now to try to clarify the intent of our recommendations of October 29th. We feel that in our overriding concern to establish alternative general categories for negotiation, we might well have failed to provide an explicit enough indication of what we felt to be the basis upon which a settlement might reasonably have been expected. We believe that what follows here is entirely the logical extension of the expanded "Argument" provided in Appendix A of the original Recommendations.

We take the view that the Blaikie letter dated November 24th did satisfy our recommendations in part, in that an offer of early retirement with a clearly specified retirement allowance was made. On the other hand, we believe it to have been inadvisable to use in that letter the figure of \$35,000 which had previously been the subject of considerable animadversion for one reason or another. Furthermore, we feel that the impression of non-negotiability given by the Blaikie letter was likely to provoke scepticism in the reader concerning the University's good faith, despite the immediately subsequent letter dated November 29th which this Office offered to send confirming that the offer was subject to negotiation. Finally, given our letter to both parties confirming the possibility of negotiation, we feel that negotiation in good faith should have been entered into by both parties.

This being our opinion of the matter we submit the following supplementary recommendations and urge that the means for such negotiation by provided within the specified time limit:

- 1) that the University make a new offer along the following lines within two weeks from today's date;
- 2) that the offer contained in the Blaikie letter remain the same except that (1) the figure of \$35,000 be revised significantly upwards, and (ii) the substance of the final paragraph in that letter be altered so that the possibility of negotiating the offer is clearly held out;
- 3) that the University's lawyers show themselves willing to commence and sustain negotiation and earnestly seek a reasonable settlement during the two week period following the new offer, and after that period, for up to two additional weeks, if it appears that negotiation is proceeding reasonably well, and provided that there is no publicity concerning the case entered into by either party or its associates during this time.

We have written to Mr. Worrell quoting the supplementary recommendations (letter attached). We respectfully request that the University keep us advised of developments.

Yours sincerely,
**Rosemary Arthur
Mary Brian
John Harrison
Ombudsman**

January 24, 1972

Dear Mr. Worrell,

We have received a request from the Quebec Ministry of Education for a copy of our Recommendations in your

case and are replying that, in our opinion, all available means of reaching a conclusion to the case acceptable to both parties and internal to the University have not as yet been exhausted. This Office is strongly of the opinion that the University should resolve its own problems if at all possible.

We have addressed a letter to the Principal containing a set of supplementary recommendations as follows:

- 1) that the University make a new offer along the following lines within two weeks from today's date;
- 2) that the offer contained in the Blaikie letter remain the same except that (i) the figure of \$35,000 be revised significantly upwards, and (ii) the substance of the final paragraph in that letter be altered so that the possibility of negotiating the offer is clearly held out;
- 3) that the University's lawyers show themselves willing to commence and sustain negotiation and earnestly seek a reasonable settlement during the two week period following the new offer, and after that period, for up to two additional weeks, if it appears that negotiation is proceeding reasonably well, and provided that there is no publicity concerning the case entered into by either party or its associates during this time.

These supplementary recommendations mean that we take the view that the Blaikie letter dated November 24th did satisfy our recommendations of October 29th in part, in that an offer of early retirement with a clearly specified retirement allowance was made. They also mean, on the other hand, that we feel that the impression of non-negotiability given by the Blaikie letter was indeed likely to provoke scepticism concerning the University's good faith. However, given our immediately subsequent letter of November 29th urging negotiation, we feel that negotiation in good faith should have been entered into.

Therefore, as we are enjoining the University, so we enjoin you that in the event of such an offer as contained in the recommendations to the Principal being made, you take it as intended in good faith and either accept the offer as it stands or have your lawyer negotiate it according to the conditions indicated.

Yours sincerely,
**Rosemary Arthur
Mary Brian
John Harrison
Ombudsman**

*cc: Dr. J.W. O'Brien, Principal
and Vice-Chancellor*

February 7, 1972.

**Ombudsmen,
Ombudsman's Office,
Sir George Williams University.**

Dear Sirs:

I have received your letter of January 24 with relation to the Worrell case, and appreciate your view that "the University should resolve its own problems if at all possible". I appreciate also that the Ombudsmen have approached the matter in this spirit since it was first raised with them, and that your recommendations of October 29 were designed to provide a basis from which

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Mr. Worrell and the University might negotiate a settlement that Mr. Worrell might find more satisfactory than the conditions under which his employment was terminated.

In your report of October 29, you recommended that I meet with Mr. Worrell in order to discuss your recommendations. I acted upon this immediately, writing to Mr. Worrell on November 1 in order to invite him to meet with me and meeting with him shortly thereafter.

Following my meeting with Mr. Worrell, Mr. Blaikie wrote to Mr. Worrell on November 24, on my instructions, making an offer that: a) was in accordance with your recommendations of October 29, since it offered early retirement with a clearly specified retirement allowance; and b) represented a proposed modification of the University's earlier decision in order to attempt to accommodate Mr. Worrell. Despite this, Mr. Worrell's only response to the University, as evidenced by his letter to Mr. Blaikie of November 28, was an outright, categorical and uncompromising rejection of my offer.

In your letter to me of January 24, making what you call "supplementary recommendations", you urge that "the figure of \$35,000. be revised significantly upwards" in an attempt to get negotiations going with Mr. Worrell. This suggestion cannot be accepted. The University has already shown itself to be reasonable and in good faith by following the recommendations contained in your report of October 29 and by offering to modify its earlier decision. Mr. Worrell, on the other hand, has been rigid, uncompromising and unreasonable. I remind you that he not only categorically rejected the offer made through Mr. Blaikie, but he stated at the same time that he cannot and will not accept anything less than reinstatement.

In the light of the above, I fail to see how your recent suggestions contribute anything beyond the recommendations made by you on October 29, which were acted upon by the University with negative results.

With respect to the request from the Department of Education requesting information, you will recall that the Ombudsman Office requested my agreement to make public your recommendations earlier. I agreed to publication at that time, and the agreement still stands.

Yours sincerely,
J.W. O'Brien,
Principal & Vice-Chancellor.

P.S. Should you wish to send Mr. Worrell a copy of this letter, I have no objection.

February 21, 1972.

Dear Mr. Duff,
We attach for your information a copy of the Recommendations (October 29, 1971) and Supplementary Recommendations (January 24, 1972) in the Worrell case made to Dr. O'Brien by this Office. We also attach a copy of the offer conveyed to Mr. Worrell by Mr. Blaikie and the letter we received from the Principal dated February 7, 1972.

In forwarding these documents to you we mean herewith to apply to the Board of Governors in its role as the final arbiter within the University. We ask that the Board consider at its next meet-

ing whether the Recommendations and Supplementary Recommendations together indicate a reasonable and practical course of action for the University to follow, and if it is agreed that they do, attempt to facilitate their implementation.

The view of this Office is that our Recommendations have been reasonable and practical, that the Supplementary Recommendations were necessary to make explicit what appeared not to have been explicit in our original Recommendations, and that the two sets of Recommendations are entirely consistent. Specifically, we are of the opinion that the University did not respond to the spirit of our original Recommendations.

We agree that since our taking on the case the Principal has indicated a general willingness to conciliate. We do take issue, however, with Dr. O'Brien's reading of the matter with respect to three points;

- 1) the question of the negotiability of the Blaikie offer;
- 2) the amount of \$35,000;
- 3) the question of reinstatement.

Each of these will now be discussed in turn.

1) The Ombudsman's Office takes the view that the Blaikie letter did not ensure that the Worrell party would interpret the University's offer as negotiable, and this this was a grave omission. That the University intended the offer to be negotiable is attested to by the authorization subsequently given the Ombudsman's Office to so inform Mr. Worrell and his lawyer. The assurance was sent immediately by this Office. But the impression of a rigid disinclination on the University's part to function within an open climate of negotiability had been created by the Blaikie letter. This in turn (predictably) aggravated Mr. Worrell's sceptical — and in the light of the events of June, warrantably sceptical to a degree — frame of mind. This is not to dispute what Dr. O'Brien states, that Mr. Worrell rejected the Blaikie offer out of hand; nor are we unmindful of Mr. Worrell's apparent general intransigence over the offer. But this does not alter our view that one further attempt more conducive to settlement should be made by this University.

2) The amount of \$35,000 was a predictably unfavourable figure given the context of the June negotiations in which that figure featured; and given the undoubted fact that Mr. Worrell wanted and expected the figure to be higher because of his 33 years of service and the fact of his June dismissal.

3) Dr. O'Brien states in his letter of February 7th that Mr. Worrell had said that he could not and would not accept anything less than reinstatement. Mr. Worrell appears to have made such a statement to the press immediately after the Blaikie offer, thereby contradicting the view he had expressed to us that early retirement, carrying with it the implication of reinstatement in effect, would be acceptable. However, despite the apparent confusion over this matter, we feel it is not a major obstacle to negotiation.

In light of the above the following might be one possible course of action:

- (i) that the University repeat the offer contained in the Blaikie letter as far as it goes;

- (ii) that additionally it offer a further specified sum which is stated to be a negotiable sum above and beyond the retained figure of \$35,000. This additional sum would represent the declared negotiability of the original offer with respect to the \$35,000; and
- (iii) that a reasonable limit of time be set for negotiation.

Thus the University would be standing by its original offer of November 24th, while making explicit the promise of negotiability.

We respectfully request the Board of Governors to give this matter its earnest consideration. We trust that you will keep us advised of any future developments in this case.

Yours sincerely,
Rosemary Arthur
Mary Brian
John Harrison

cc: Dr. John O'Brien,
Principal and Vice-Chancellor

March 13, 1972

The Ombudsmen,
Ombudsman's Office,
Sir George Williams University

Dear Sirs:

The Board of Governors at its last meeting on March 9, 1972 considered your letter to Mr. Duff of February 21, 1972 and has directed me to advise you as follows.

1) The members of the Board appreciate and share your desire to have the differences between Mr. Worrell and the University resolved.

2) Despite efforts on the part of the University to settle this matter, notably through the proposals made in Mr. Peter Blaikie's letter to Mr. Worrell of November 24, 1971, Mr. Worrell's response has been one of outright rejection and his attitude has been, as you acknowledged in your letter to Mr. Duff, one of "apparent general intransigence".

3) Although the University is still prepared to consider early retirement for Mr. Worrell, and to discuss the financial conditions involved, the reinstatement that he has demanded is unacceptable to it.

4) Since his categorical and uncompromising rejection of the November 24 offer, as indicated in his letter to Mr. Blaikie of November 28, a copy of which is enclosed, Mr. Worrell has given no indication to the University of a desire to enter into serious discussion with its representatives.

5) Should Mr. Worrell indicate that he is willing to enter into such discussion with a view to settling this matter, the University would be prepared to direct its representatives to meet with him in an attempt to resolve the outstanding issues.

6) The Ombudsmen should note that the 1971 taxation year has now ended, and that certain tax options which may have been open to Mr. Worrell may no longer be available to him.

7) Although the representatives of the University have attempted and are prepared to continue to attempt to accommodate Mr. Worrell, they have refused and will continue to refuse to com-

promise the best interests of this institution in order to do so.

Yours very truly,
W.M. Reay,
Secretary of the
Board of Governors.

March 22, 1972

Dear Mr. Duff,

We are in receipt of Mr. Reay's letter of March 13th in which we are assured that the University is waiting for "Mr. Worrell (to) indicate that he is willing to enter into... discussion with a view to settling the matter..."

We wonder if Mr. Worrell knows this and if he knows precisely what aspects of the Blaikie offer are open to further discussion. Could it be that he is waiting for a statement from the appropriate University authorities that the Blaikie offer is negotiable? (The Blaikie letter states: "In default of your acceptance by December 3, 1971, this proposal will be void and of no further effect...")

We presume it was not your intention or expectation that we should pass on to Mr. Worrell the substance of your message. We would be most reluctant to do so since (a) it would come more appropriately and authoritatively from you and (b) we do not conceive the Ombudsman's role as being that of message carrier or mediator, even though we have at times found ourselves functioning in that capacity.

Since you "share (our) desire to have the differences between Mr. Worrell and the University resolved", could you not urge the appropriate University authorities to initiate discussions with Mr. Worrell? Would there be any merit in naming some individual or party to mediate now that the affair has become stalemated?

The plain facts of the case are that we do not feel that the University has yet made a fair offer to Mr. Worrell, or made it clear to him that negotiation is possible. Nor are we prepared to continue to consider this a "pending" case. Consequently this Office is reconsidering the release of its Recommendations and other relevant documentation to Issues & Events.

Yours sincerely,
Rosemary Arthur
Mary Brian
John Harrison
Ombudsman

March 29, 1972

Dear Mr. Worrell:

Since the Ombudsmen's Office has indicated that it does not wish to transmit to you the Board of Governors' letter to it of March 13, 1972 regarding your differences with the University, I have been directed to send a copy of that letter to you, which is enclosed herewith, and to advise you that the University is still prepared to enter into discussions with you on the basis indicated therein.

Yours very truly,
W.M. Reay,
Secretary of the
Board of Governors.

March 30, 1972

The Ombudsmen,
Ombudsman Office,
Sir George Williams University

Dear Sirs:

I acknowledge receipt of your letter dated March 22, 1972, and I enclose herewith a copy of a letter sent to Mr.

where the sludge settles to the bottom of the basin.

Before discharging the treated water to the nearby waterway it is usually chlorinated.

This method requires less area and lower capital cost, and yields a higher degree of purification than the trickling filter process.

Secondary treatment results in the removal of approx. 70 - 90% of the insoluble and soluble material and the reduction of 40 - 90% of the B.O.D.

Secondary treatment converts and removes the greater part of the organic material, but removes very little of the dissolved inorganic material. In fact, during secondary treatment some of the phosphates and nitrates are converted from organic forms into inorganic forms, thereby adding to the load of inorganic nutrients that were in the untreated sewage.

According to well known U.S. ecologist, Dr. Barry Commoner, secondary treatment of sewage may not in reality result in a reduced B.O.D. level. He feels that once the inorganic phosphate and nitrate are dumped into the lake, (result of secondary sewage treatment), they are readily available to promote algae growth followed by the decay and eutrophication processes.

In addition to phosphate and nitrate practically all other inorganic materials pass through secondary treatment unchanged. Included here are such serious pollutants as mercury and cadmium.

Therefore the B.O.D., in reality, may not have been reduced by secondary treatment.

If the treatment plant is located on a waterway with a fast current (i.e. river) the chance of the inorganic nitrate and phosphate being converted to organic forms is lessened.

6. Tertiary Sewage Treatment

This term applies to any additional chemical and/or physical treatment process not covered by the traditional primary or secondary processes... The term tertiary treatment as generally used refers only to nutrient stripping i.e. the removal of phosphate and nitrate.

The lime process (removal of phosphates) can be installed or introduced into primary or secondary sewage treatment. The cost of this addition is estimated to be from \$10 to \$30 per million gallons of sewage.

The combination of primary treatment plus lime can remove 90% phosphate, 80% B.O.D. and 70% of insoluble wastes.

If an activated sludge process (secondary treatment) is added onto a primary lime process a 95% reduction of phosphate can result.

7. Natural sewage treatment

The natural life cycles present in a non-polluted waterway can be considered a form of sewage treatment. When a plant or animal dies bacteria in the water aid in decomposing the organic material to inorganic materials. These inorganic materials are then cycled into new plants and animals (organic). When too heavy a load is placed on the water bacteria this natural cycle is disturbed and pollution (eutrophication) results.

PRESENT TREATMENT PLANS FOR MONTREAL

The two stages are to proceed as follows:

a) Northern and Eastern sections

Sewage will be piped through interceptor sewers to a primary treatment plant at Rivière des Prairies at the eastern end of the island. The treated sewage will be piped from Rivière des Prairies across to Ile Ste. Thérèse, at which point it will be dumped into the St. Lawrence River. This stage is to be partly operational by 1976 and completely operational by 1981.

b) Western and Southern sections

Sewage from the island's western and southern communities will be piped to a treatment plant at the Victoria Parking Lot. Plans call for primary treatment with allowance for expansion to secondary at a later date. The interceptor pipes are to be completed by 1976. However, the treatment plant will not be operational until 1981.

Between 1976 and 1981, vast quantities of untreated sewage will flow into the St. Lawrence River from this one point at the Victoria Parking Lot. There is some question as to what effect this raw sewage will have on the quality of the drinking water supply in the South Shore suburbs. There is also a recognized danger of the concentrated sewage hugging the shores of downstream communities, because of the river current patterns.

Lake St. Louis will benefit greatly from this plan, since all sewage presently dumped into the lake will be rerouted to the Victoria Parking Lot.

Financing

The Montreal Urban Community will need \$300 million to complete this project. They intend to obtain \$200 million from the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation which has access to special federal funds earmarked to aid municipalities in pollution control projects. The other \$100 million will be borrowed as a normal municipal loan.

Tax rates for homeowners arising from this project will total about 11 cents per \$100 valuation by 1983. This means that sewage treatment will cost only about \$22 per year for a homeowner with a house evaluated at \$20,000.

Stop recommendations

1. The sewage must receive a *minimum of secondary treatment* and the plants must be designed to incorporate nutrient removal in the near future.

The reasons for this are:

a) the minimal effects of primary treatment will be completely nullified by population increase. Primary reduces the B.O.D. by 35%. It has been estimated

that Montreal's population will increase by 30% by 1982, and therefore the flow of sewage will increase proportionately. The dollars spent on primary treatment will do nothing more than help perpetuate the myth that we have taken care of the sewage treatment problem.

d) Primary sewage treatment essentially cleans the water of insoluble wastes. But secondary sewage treatment decomposes and removes most of the organic wastes. The fertilizers (phosphate and nitrate) are left to flow back into the river and cause eutrophication downstream.

2. The treatment plant at Victoria Parking Lot must be constructed simultaneously with the collector system, both being completed by 1976. The five year lapse from the planned date of completion of the collector system (1976) to the completion of the plant (1981) is not acceptable.

3. Funds should be allocated now to research in sewage treatment especially in the area of nutrient and nitrate removal.

Why STOP is sponsoring Sewage Treatment Week

Even the plan now proposed for the Montreal Urban Community implementing primary sewage treatment (which will barely keep up with population growth, much less improve water quality around Montreal) *may be postponed*, according to Municipal Affairs Minister Tessier.

In order to urge the provincial and local governments to reclaim Montreal's rivers and lakes by instituting a thorough sewage treatment program, we are sponsoring Sewage Treatment Week, May 1-7. We hope to make the public aware of Montreal's lack of treatment and of the kinds of treatment which would be necessary to permit recreational use of our waters by distributing brochures, reports and public displays. We also hope to inform the provincial and local governments of the public desire to have such treatment carried out at an early date by the circulation of a petition to Premier Bourassa.

Anyone interested in signing the petition can do so at the Humanities of Science office, 2010 MacKay.

Worrell Case: 14 letters

Worrell by the Secretary of the Board of Governors.

With respect to your consideration of the release of your recommendations and other relevant documentation, you are of course aware of section IV, paragraph 9, of the Regulations relating to Rights and Responsibilities of Members of the University and the University Ombudsman Office, which provides as follows:

Any application to the ombudsman office, and any subsequent enquiries or recommendations, shall be treated as confidential unless all the parties involved expressly agree that the information be made public.

Dr. O'Brien agreed verbally in January that your recommendations and associated correspondence be released. This agreement is referred to in his letter to you on February 7. The University is prepared to confirm that agreement; however it takes the position that the release of documentation must be sufficiently complete to portray what has taken place since the Ombudsman Office undertook this case. I therefore ask you to identify the documents you

propose to release, so that the University may be satisfied that all documents it considers relevant are included, and the University withholds its consent to any release until it is so satisfied.

Yours very truly,
C.A. Duff,
Chairman,
Board of Governors.

April 5, 1972

Mr. C.A. Duff,
Chairman Board of Governors

Dear Sir:

I am happy to note that members of the Board as well as the Ombudsmen Office and myself all share a common desire to have the differences between the University and myself resolved.

The University's mistaken impression of my outright rejection of the Blaikie proposal of November 24, 1971, is attributed to the following statement from the Blaikie letter:

"In default of your acceptance by December 3, 1971, this proposal will be void and of no further effect, and the University will continue to act in ac-

cordance with its decision expressed in Dr. O'Brien's letter to you of June 16, 1971.

I am happy to note that the University is still prepared to consider early retirement and the financial conditions involved in my case.

There is, however, a confusion in the use of the word 'Reinstatement' as applicable in the circumstances of my case. If by 'reinstatement' one means solely the 'Withdrawal of Dismissal' as recommended by the Ombudsmen's letter of November 29, 1971, my position and reputation remains unjustifiably tarnished. If by 'reinstatement' one means my assuming my former position as Controller of the University, this goes beyond my precondition for a negotiable settlement.

'Reinstatement' as viewed by me requires that together with withdrawal of dismissal, I return to the University for a term, with full pay, and on conditions to be agreed upon.

This letter should be further evidence and should so be interpreted that I am willing to enter discussion with the

University, with a view of settling our differences.

If the University would at its earliest convenience indicate to me their representatives, negotiations could immediately be entered into between it and myself and designated Counsel, on the basis above mentioned.

I fully appreciate that the University while attempting to accommodate me, cannot 'Compromise' the best interest of this institution to do so. The University, on the other hand, must also understand that a negotiated settlement must fully and clearly absolve me from any suspicion of improper behaviour, and from any stigma or suspicion of lack of integrity or questioned professional competence, so that I may continue to earn a living without having a future employer question the reasons for my disassociation with an Institution I served faithfully for 33 years.

Yours truly,
Henry G. Worrell

cc. Dr. J. O'Brien
Ombudsmen
H. Guindon
C. Ryan (Le Devoir)

Making technology work for us

Paul Germain

Professor Paul Germain has recently hatched a scheme for a research project that appears to grapple with most of the problems of modern Western man. Though the focus of the proposed work will be on problems wrought by technology, the philosophy professor's outline of approach indicates the all-encompassing nature of the topic.

In trying to figure out ways in which "technology can be integrated into the lives of individuals and societies", the philosopher and his colleagues will consider such areas as man's science, man's work, man's nature, man in nature and man in society.

Field work is seen to include visits to centers of futurology, centers of technological history, automated plants and computer centres. Final phases of the team-work project will involve public forums to discuss findings and publication of a book of the collected findings.

Below, Professor Germain discusses the object of his study, the power of technology.

Feelings about our technological age may vary in intensity, from malaise to despair. Variations may be seen in the objects of these feelings: H-Bomb, Biological Bomb, All-Knowing Computers, or pollution. Feelings may vary also to the causes one would attempt to assign to such disturbing facts: war, greed, ambitions, overpopulation, extreme speed of technological change etc. One thing stands out: a universal and growing fear of the years to come: and yet, the year 2001 may never come to us! The main cause of our concern does not seem to be anything but the power of technology.

'Big Science' is not a very kind term yet it is used abundantly. Expressions now current in literature, such as 'cultural force', 'impact of science' etc. seem to point the same way: techniques and their products are indeed the moving factors of our time. You may be in awe or terror of science and technology (as is the case, for instance, of the physicist Oppenheimer), or feel that 'la technique' exists quite independently from man (as in Ellul's 'autonomous' 'Monde de la Technique'). Opinions all seem to point to the power of Technology.

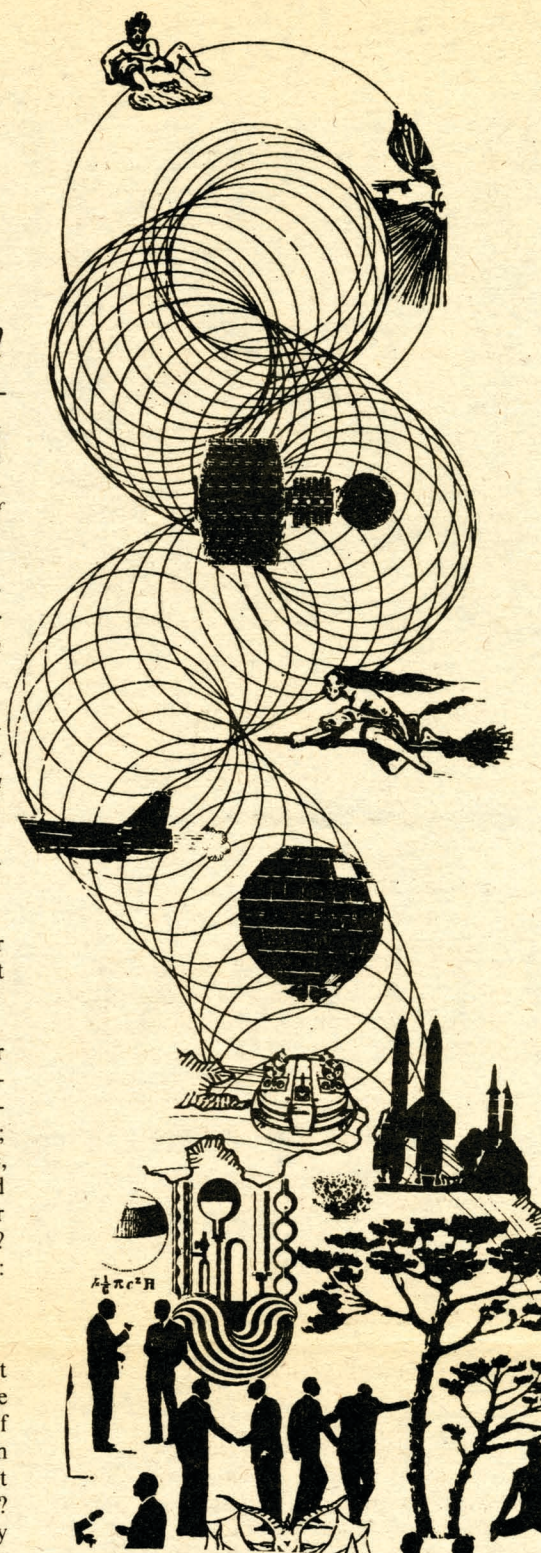
It would seem obvious that this power, product of our own mind and hands, should be in our control: but it is not. Not only do we have no control over it,

but we feel that it is possible that our contemporaries are in confusion about the very nature of the power of technology.

Certainly modern man wants this power controlled, but there is nasty doubt underlying our 'modern dialogues': governments are but a bunch of politicians; therefore greedy: therefore uncontrollable, and notoriously ignorant. Do we not need an 'enlightened' power to shape our present and future activities as citizens? Knowledge and efficiency are essential: who can provide them?

We feel there are two levels of thought in Modern Man; one of devout confidence in science and technology, and one of despair. Modern Man is vociferous on the subject of his Freedom: are we not all 'private powers' and 'principautés'? At the same time, omnipresent technology and machinery level him out, corner him and realize 'de facto' what philosophers since the 17th century suspected: man, anywhere, is on the whole but machinery, the State but machinery 'writ' large.

Modern Man is in contradiction with himself, it would seem. But not really. He has, rather, 'split thinking' due to an almost easy co-existence of his pure, un-polluted but compressed 'ego' with the marvelous, forever essential gadgets



of his science. He would draw divine thunders down on the polluters of his planet, while feeling unable to face life without spray deodorant, neon lights, jet planes, garburators and his exquisite artificial orange juice. The 'Pure' mind sometimes becomes a 'Hippie' living the

'simple life' with a battered old car and a second hand stereo (somehow junk seems less technological, closer to nature - pollution is nature's revenge!).

We feel that our time has a major issue in the question of control over technology - as a contrast to the goal of Bacon to control nature for the benefit of man. We are unable to face the issue because of the prevalent idea that science will bring redemption from our toils and miseries, that man must dominate nature by his technology. Are we not also part of the natural world? Are we not also to be dominated by our own technology? How can we hope to control technology if we are in confusion as to our very nature? We appear to be proud owners of science: yet, we explain our own existence in terms of a mechanism.

In a word, to the contemporary mind, technique is mighty and to be feared. Man appears to be in the process of total dissolution, gradually submerged by a world of gadgets and machines; and we are one with them: nature is a machine, animals are machines, man's body is a machine. As for the soul of man, what solidity has it left?

From this preliminary approach, we draw two main parts of our study. First, we must debunk the ideas modern man has inherited - mainly from philosophical systems - about technology, about nature and his own self. Second, to face the issue of the control of technology. This will imply clarification of the nature of science and technology, tools and machines. The main difficulty will be to find the way to achieve control over technology, when man is far from being in control of himself. Human control may never be absolute, due to the 'gap' (as pointed out by Toynbee) between technological efficiency and human behaviour. But there is no place for naive and dangerous optimism.

It is my hope that this research, when completed, will provide some answer to man's growing fear and distrust of his own brainchild. Foggy ideologies threaten to prevent us from benefiting fully from the instruments which, if used rightly, would permit us to have a more human life and to be able to face the threats of phenomena such as overpopulation - one bomb, which we cannot easily attribute to technology.

Loyola - SGWU talks

character and structures. Further, it will take some years for a definitive character to emerge.

dislocation of students, faculty and non-teaching personnel during the initial period of union.

1. Loyola and Sir George Williams University enter into these negotiations as two equal institutions.
2. The purpose of the negotiations is to establish a new University under a single charter.
3. The new University will have one governing board, one senate, and one chief executive officer.
4. The administrative structure will be integrated, with appropriate decentralization. Such administrative offices will be maintained on each campus as are required to ensure effective service to the students, faculty and other members of the university community who study, teach and work there.
5. In developing the academic and administrative structures that will assure the most fruitful use of the existing human and material resources of the two institutions, negotiators will pay due attention to the traditions of each institution.
6. The new University will have two campuses, which will serve as an institutional framework for preserving those educational traditions of the two institutions which prove academically valuable and financially feasible according to appropriate criteria. It is nevertheless recognized that the new University, once established, must have the freedom to evolve its own

7. Negotiators will study the present purposes, strengths and weaknesses of the Faculties in each institution with a view to developing schedules either for integration or for various forms of coordination and cooperation, as seem desirable. They will be concerned to assure that each Faculty, whether operating on one or both campuses, is a viable and forward-looking entity, and that the structural arrangements they propose will most effectively serve the students of the new institution. They will thus enable to flourish those elements of the present diversity that are both academically valuable and financially feasible.
8. Negotiators will have as their chief concern the long-term academic quality and administrative efficiency of the new University. In developing their recommendations, they will pay due attention to the need to minimize the

9. The Norris Report from Loyola and SGWU paper dated September, 1971 will be used in defining the areas in which recommendations are to be made.
10. Questions of interpretation regarding this present document, the Norris Report and the SGWU paper shall be decided by a committee made up of the Principal and Vice-Principal, Academic of SGWU and the President and Vice-President, Academic of Loyola. In interpretation this present document shall take precedence.
11. In the case of conflict among the three documents named above, the committee referred to in paragraph 10 shall make recommendations to the Joint Committee of the two Boards as to the resolution of the problem.



Elsa Lanchester, grande dame of the Afro, is the 1935 "Bride of Frankenstein"; freaks are freaks in "Freaks", both coming soon to the Conservatory of Cinematographic Art.

SGWU THIS WEEK

friday 7

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: "King Kong" (Ernest B. Schoedsack and Merian Cooper, 1933), with Fay Wray and Bruce Cabot at 7 p.m.; "The Fearless Vampire Killers" (Roman Polanski, 1966), with Sharon Tate, R. Polanski and Jack MacGowran at 9 p.m. in H-110; 50¢ students, 75¢ non-students (each show).

POETRY: L. E. Sissman reads his poems at 9 p.m. in H-651, free.

ARTS FACULTY COUNCIL: Meeting at 2 p.m. in H-769.

WEISSMAN GALLERY & GALLERY I: Undergraduate students exhibition, through April 11.

GALLERY II: Multi-media exhibit by art education students, through April 8.

ALUMNI ART GALLERY: SGWU student graphic retrospective: 1966-1970, last day, at 1476 Crescent.

ENGINEERING FACULTY: Guest speaker Clive Simmonds, National Research Council, on "Looking at the Future" at 2:10 p.m. in H-820.

saturday 8

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: "The Cat People" (Jacques Tourneur, 1942), with Simone Simon, Ken Smith and Tom Conway at 7 p.m.; "The Haunting" (Robert Wise, 1963), with Julie Harris, Claire Bloom and Fay Compton at 9 p.m. in H-110; 50¢ students, 75¢ non-students (each show).

sunday 9

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" (Victor Fleming, 1941), with Spencer Tracy, Ingrid Bergman, Lana Turner and Donald Crisp at 7 p.m.; "The Phantom of the Opera" (Arthur Lubin, 1943), with Claude Rains, Nelson Eddy, Susanna Foster and Edgar Barrier at 9 p.m. in H-110; 50¢ students, 75¢ non-students (each show).

monday 10

BOARD OF GRADUATE STUDIES: Meeting at 2 p.m. in H-769.

SIR GEORGE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE: Meeting 5 - 6 p.m. in H-417.

thursday 13

BOARD OF GOVERNORS: Meeting at 1 p.m. in H-769.

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: "Village of the Damned" (Wolf Rilla, 1960), with George Sanders and Barbara Shelley at 7 p.m.; "Invisible Man" (James Whale, 1933), with Claude Rains and Gloria Stuart at 9 p.m. in H-110; 50¢ students, 75¢ non-students (each show).

friday 14

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: "Journey to the Far Side of the Sun" (Robert Parrish, 1969), with Roy Thinnes, Ian Hendry and Patrick Wymark at 7 p.m.; "The Birds" (Alfred Hitchcock, 1963), with Rod Taylor, Tippi Hedren and Jessica Tandy at 9 p.m. in H-110; 50¢ students, 75¢ non-students (each show).

SCIENCE FACULTY COUNCIL: Meeting at 10 a.m. in H-769.

COMMERCE FACULTY COUNCIL: Meeting at 2 p.m. in H-769.

saturday 15

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: "The Bride of Frankenstein" (James Whale, 1935), with Boris Karloff and Elsa Lanchester at 7 p.m.; "The Wolf Man" (George Waggner, 1941), with Claude Rains and Bela Lugosi at 9 p.m. in H-110; 50¢ students, 75¢ non-students (each show).

sunday 16

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: "Forbidden Planet" (Fred McLeod Wilcox, 1956), with Walter Pidgeon and Anne Francis at 3 p.m.; "What Ever Happened to Baby Jane?" (Robert Aldrich, 1962), with Bette Davis and Joan Crawford at 5 p.m. in H-110; 50¢ students, 75¢ non-students (each show).

monday 17

ECOLE VINCENT D'INDY: MIT Symphony Orchestra makes its Canadian debut with works by Debussy, Wal-

ter Piston and Bruckner at 8 p.m. in Salle Claude Champagne, 200 Bellingham Road, Outremont; free tickets in H-333.

thursday 20

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: "Dracula" (Tod Browning, 1931), with Bela Lugosi, Helen Chandler and David Manners at 7 p.m.; "Dr. Cyclops" (Ernest Schoedsack, 1940), with Albert Dekker, Janice Logan and Thomas Coley at 9 p.m. in H-110; 50¢ students, 75¢ non-students (each show).

friday 21

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: "Barbarella" (Roger Vadim, 1968), with Jane Fonda, John Phillip Law and Anita Pallenberg at 7 p.m.; "Seconds" (John Frankenheimer, 1966), with Rock Hudson, Salome Jens and John Randolph at 9 p.m. in H-110; 50¢ students, 75¢ non-students (each show).

saturday 22

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: "Planet of the Apes" (Franklin J. Schaffner, 1968), with Charlton Heston, Maurice Evans and Kim Hunter at 7 p.m.; "Rosemary's Baby" (Roman Polanski, 1968), with Mia Farrow, John Cassavetes and Ruth Gordon at 9:15 p.m. in H-110; 50¢ students, 75¢ non-students (each show).

sunday 23

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: "Kwaidan" (Masaki Kobayashi, 1964) (Japanese with English subtitles), with Rentro Mikuni, Tatsuya Kakadai and Tetsuro Tamba at 8 p.m. in H-110; 50¢ students, 75¢ non-students.

thursday 27

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: "Nosferatu" (A.W. Murnau, 1922) (silent), with Max Schreck, Alexander Granach and Greta Schroder at 7 p.m.; "Haxan" (Benjamin Christensen, 1918-21) (silent), with Oscar Stribolt and Tora Teje at 9 p.m. in H-110; 50¢ students, 75¢ non-students (each show).

friday 28

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: "The Black Cat" (Edgar G. Ulmer, 1934), with Boris Karloff and David Manners at 7 p.m.; "The Mummy" (Karl Freund, 1932), with Zita Johann and David Manners at 9 p.m. in H-110; 50¢ students, 75¢ non-students (each show).

saturday 29

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: "The Tenth Victim" (Elio Petri, 1965), with Marcello Mastroianni and Ursula Andress at 7 p.m.; "Repulsion" (Roman Polanski, 1964), with Catherine Deneuve and Yvonne Furneaux at 9 p.m. in H-110; 50¢ students, 75¢ non-students (each show).

sunday 30

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: "The Collector" (William Wyler, 1965), with Terence Stamp and Samantha Eggart at 7 p.m.; "Freaks" (Tod Browning, 1932), with Olga Baclanova and Harry Earles at 9 p.m. in H-110; 50¢ students, 75¢ non-students (each show).

ISSUES & EVENTS

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